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THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY.....JUNE 9, 1892.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

AT the Federal Memorial DAY celebration at the tomb of General GRANT, on the Hudson near New York, the other day, General HORACE PORTER introduced Col. CHARLES MARSHALL, of Baltimore, as the Confederate orator, saying that he was LEE'S chief of staff. This is a mistake. Col. WALTER H. TAYLOR, A. A. G., lately, if not now, of Norfolk, Virginia, was General LEE'S chief of staff. If Col. MARSHALL became chief of staff, it was after the retreat from Petersburg. General LANE and the writer had a long conversation with Col. MARSHALL immediately after the surrender, and while it was learned from him that he was the only officer of General LEE'S staff present, there certainly was no impression left on the mind that he had superseded Col. TAYLOR. Col. MARSHALL was General LEE'S confidential aide-de-camp, and probably attended him on that 9th of May, 1865, in Col. TAYLOR'S temporary absence.

AT the recent Kentucky Democratic State Convention, Mr. WATTERSON made a characteristic speech, which contained also these patriotic words: "We shall need the solid and hearty co-operation of all our forces to carry any of the States which are usually described as debatable and which are indispensable to the election of a Democratic President. For this reason, and because of none other, I have urged and do urge the wisdom of the very greatest moderation and caution; and particularly, with respect to those predictions which represent not harmony, but dissension; not unity, not peace, but war. I am the enemy of no Democratic aspirant, nor the friend of any to the point of placing his personality and my preference before the party welfare. Certainly some men may make better candidates than some other men. I would by no means leave men entirely out of the count. But ideas, issues, policies are above and beyond all else, and no man is a good Democrat who is unwilling to yield to these when the party interest requires it."

THERE certainly must be an extraordinary state of political, to say nothing of gentlemanly ethics, among the leaders of the Republican party, if it be true, at it seems to be, that Mr. BLAINE consented to the use of his name for the Presidential nomination. There is nothing to be wondered at in this act on Mr. BLAINE'S part, remembering his past career; but the extraordinary thing is that any considerable number of the leaders of a great political party could be found who would differ from Mr. G. A. HOBART, a Republican delegate at large to Minneapolis from New Jersey, on this point. Mr. HOBART was asked, the other day, if he favored the nomination of Mr. BLAINE at Minneapolis, and he replied, with spirit, "It is not true. The only foundation there is for it is the fact that ever since 1876 I have been his admirer and friend. So good a friend am I of his that I am willing to take him at his word. He said he was not a candidate, and that his name would not be presented to the convention. He knew his obligations as an honorable man to the President, who had honored him; was in the Presidential family, trusted and confided in; and every condition exists to-day that existed then. Now, as a clean-handed, upright statesman he cannot yield to friends or join hands with former enemies. There is no manly, straightforward way by which he can become a candidate without doing violence to every honorable impulse."

To drive a locomotive at a very high speed continuously for a considerable distance undoubtedly involves, says a writer in the *North American Review*, the exercise of great skill and judgment on the part of the engineer. That it necessarily involves a great strain on his nerves or endurance does not follow. On the contrary, very many cases occur in the daily working of railways where men are put in positions trying by reason of the risk to be encountered rather than by speed required. * * * The recent exceptionally fast service between New Pork and Buffalo, involving as it does a speed of a mile a minute for the greater part of the distance, has proved no more trying to the engineers who run the train than to those of other regular trains of the same line. The speed is a question of power and weight—the power of the locomotive to do its work easily and the weight of the train. The chief anxiety of the engineer is as to whether his engine is in first-class condition, capable of doing the work called for without crowding. He knows that every man on the line is alert and looking for his train, that every possible precaution is taken to insure him a clear track, that the chance of any obstruction is reduced to a minimum. He drives his engine conscious that he has the best "run" on the road, that he has a position eagerly sought after, with no thought of possible danger, but with a feeling of paide that his engine is capable of such work, and that he is identified with a road where such work is possible.

A CORRESPONDENT who read Senator HILL'S Charlotte address in the last issue of the OBSERVER, and who had also read our criticism, the week before, of the words in the address, the mistaking of Mecklenburg for North Carolina, the mistaking of North Carolina for the United Colonies of North America," asks us what we meant, and, by implication, what Senator HILL meant. It was a favorite theory of the "latitudinarian constructionists" of our earlier history, or those who sought the enlargement of the powers of the Federal government by implication and inference, that the fact that the freedom of the Colonies was obtained by the efforts of the "United Colonies," qualified, as between themselves, the "independence" of the several Colonies, which had been acknowledged, in their several names, by Great Britain. The "strict constructionists" held to the opposite theory, and quoted, among other things, the view of WASHINGTON himself, who announced at the second session of the first Congress the "accession," to the new Union, of North Carolina and Rhode Island. The correlative of "accession" is "secession," and the right of secession was held to follow necessarily the volition of accession. As we said, however, Senator HILL'S contemptuous view of the attitude of both Lord SALISBURY and Sir WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT towards the agitators for county rule in England, would indicate that the quoted words merely signify his belief that the appeal to arms in 1861 settled the question of State rights in favor of the latitudinarians.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

Wellington, Kansas, was struck by a terrible cyclone and the entire northern part of the city was destroyed. About 50 people were killed and 125 injured, but the confusion is so great that the exact loss of life cannot be stated definitely. ——The back water at Arkansas City, Ark., is only about ten inches lower than the water in the river. The water in the streets ranges from five to ten feet deep, and is sweeping over the track of the Missouri Pacific Railway in many places between there are Trippi, and is cutting the embankment in many places badly. The track has been fastened to the trees in many places with heavy wires and ropes, but much of it is likely to be carried off the dump in spite of all efforts to hold. ——Dispatches from Srinaga say that the whole district is panic stricken by fire and plague. The cholera is raging with unprecedented violence, In the last week 1,690 deaths have been reported, and probably half as many more persons have died without any record or notice to the authorities. ——The government of the United States has received notice that France and Germany will send delegates to the monetary conference, which assures its assembling ——The celebrated Briggs case has now ended, so far as the Presbyterian General Assembly is concerned. By a vote which under the law of the church is to be reckoned as 429 to 860 the appeal against the action of the presbytery of New York in dismissing the case has been sustained in whole or in part. ——The fund for the erection of the Grant monument at New York has been completed. ——A freight train on the Texas Pacific Road ran into a washout near Moore Springs, Tex. Fireman Hope and two tramps were fatally crushed. ——Jim Smith a negro desperado, who killed a 12-year-old boy for his watch and a small sum of money, was taken from the sheriff and lynched by a gang of negroes in Logan county, W. Va. —— Nine United States soldiers, commanded by a lieutenant, rode from Pullman to General Miles' headquarters in the Pullman building on bicycles. The 18 miles was covered in one hour and fifteen minutes. The infantry carried the regulation equipment—a rifle, a knapsack and one day's rations. The trip was an idea of General Miles, who is highly gratified at the satisfactory time made. ——The Asheville *Citizen* interviewed Jeter C. Pritchard, Esq., of Marshall, a leading Republican. He was asked if the Republicans would put up a State ticket. "You may be sure we will," he replied. "We will not only nominate a ticket, but we will, in my opinion, elect it. The Republican party in North Carolina is to-day stronger than it ever has been." ——An appalling accident occurred in a silver mine in Bohemia. Twelve bodies have been taken out and the search still continues. At the time of the fire 500 men were at work in the mine, —and just how many lives were lost cannot be estimated. ——Another revolution has broken out in Honduras. ——Coster and Martin, the Chicago corn merchants made an assignment on the 31st ult. ——The grand jury of Jackson county has presented the Western North Carolina Railroad Company for allowing its road bed in that county to remain in a dangerous condition. A sworn complaint concerning the same matter has been filed with the Railroad Commission. ——President Harrison's friends are raking up Mr. Blaine's letter of four years ago in regard to the Presidential nomination and comparing it with his Clarkson letter. They think the latter the more positive of the two. ——The Cleveland men at Washington City seem to be well pleased with the action of the Syracuse convention. ——The Florida Peoples' party State convention is in session at Ocala awaiting the action of the Democratic convention on the St. Louis platform question. ——At the Commencement ball at Chapel Hill there were many distinguished persons from this and other States present. The degree of LL.D. was conferred by the University authorities upon Hon. William Coleman, ex-Attorney General of the State. ——Rev. R. H. Whitaker, editor of the *Friend of Temperance*, was interviewed by a correspondent on the Prohibition party's movement. He said he did not think the party would increase its vote in the State, at least, he saw no signs of it. He thinks St. John's tour through the State will add no new strength. ——D. A. Buie at Buie's P. O. has been appointrd a notary public by Governor Holt. ——Raleigh is to have another cotton mill, making three. ——The Charlotte *News* has interviewed over 100 farmers of Mecklenburg and adjoining counties in the past two days and says they are all of one mind; that the State Democratic ticket is a good one and one that they will heartily support. ——Gen. Thomas L. Clingman, of Asheville, was on the floor of the United States Senate a few days ago, and was actively received by the Senators with appreciative cordiality. ——A convention of the Democrats of the ninth congressional district is called at Waynesville June 15th, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress and an elector on the presidential ticket —— Letters have been received at Raleigh from negroes who went to Kansas, stating that the exodusters are in a deplorable condition and wish to return home. ——The Washington *Progress* publishes the following ordinance in force in that town; "Any boy under 15 years of age found on the streets after 10 o'clock at night, without consent of parent or guardian, shall be subject to a fine of $2." ——Postoffices have been established in North Carolina as follows: Dolph, Duplin county, Everett Joyner, postmaster; Grist's, Columbus county, David Struthers, postmaster. The postoffice at Mullgrove, has been ordered removed two miles south of the old location. ——A cyclone swept through Bertie county, wrecking all the houses on Wiley Asheley's farm. It levelled the trees on William Pritchard's place. Some of these fell on his house and crushed it, killing one of his children instantly and breaking the other's back. —— The Monroe *Enquirer* says that in plowing, recently, Mr. W. P. Broom, of Stanly county, plowed over a burnt log and under it found $32.50 in silver, which had evidently been there a long while. One quarter was dated 1861 and this was the newest coin in the lot. ——A section master named Henderson killed a negro woman near Greenland, Fla., and fled. Since then the negroes have been searching for him, and under the pretext that they believed he was concealed in his own house, they set an armed guard about it and refused to let Mrs. Henderson and her two children go out. There are only a few white neighbors, while the negroes number two or three hundred. For four days Henderson's family lived in constant terror. Deputy sheriff Williams with a *posse* of 15 armed men repaired to the scene and found nearly 300 armed negroes riding and walking about the village and threatening violence to the Hendersons or to hold them a ransom until the death of their negro comrade had been avenged. The *posse* soon scattered them and made a number of arrests and particularly the ringleaders, all of whom will be given the full extent of the law.

Old Slave Times South.

Rufus Barringer.]

African slavery, as it existed at the South, was never understood by the outside world, nor is it likely to be fully understood in the future by even our own people. I have been surprised to find that the mass of our young men and women growing up since the civil war, have little or no idea of the real nature of the "Peculiar Institution." Chandler Harris, Nelson Page and others have written largely of the distinctive characteristics of the "regular darkey," and have also drawn good pictures of the Master Class and of the "Old Plantation Home."

But there was an aspect of slavery here that baffled the shrewdest obsevers; and I have never known a stranger, either American or foreign, who could reconcile the almost absolute rights of the master, with the undoubted feelings of affection which generally prevailed between the whites and blacks in most Southern homes, and which did, indeed, make slavery here more nearly patriarchal than any other system of labor ever known. It is, too, this apparent paradox that is so misleading in the average Northern history, and in most of the traditional accounts given of the slave system amongst us, especially those given by the colored people themselves. In one sense, the sway of the master was as nearly absolute as possible, and occasionally there was marked cruelty and wrong; yet those of us who know Southern life as a whole, can bear ample testimony that as a rule, the relation of master and slave was generally one of kindness, often of sincere affection, and sometimes of a devotion on both sides that was simply wonderful. It is well illustrated in the story of the old darkey who was being hurried on to the trenches near Weldon about the close of the war. All bathed in tears, when asked the cause of his distress, he said, shaking his head, "I know dis 'll kill ole marster. First dey took de two olest boys, and when dey was shot and killed dead, de two oder ones had to go; but he didn't seem to mind it much cause I was dar; but when dey made de call fur me ter lebe him, and come to de war he jest clean broke down. He know I war'nt gwyne to run way fum him, cause how'se we's ben togedder eber sence we wus boys; but he thot somehow somefin mought happen to ole Jake so he might never git back no more. It jest mightinigh broke his heart, and, young master, I'se feard it gwyne to ter break mine too."

This sentiment of trust, of unfailing faith and confidence on both sides, of sincere respect and regard for a reliable domestic on the part of the master, and of cheerful obedience and heartfelt response on the side of the servant, gave to Southern life and Southern society a tenderness and a touch of human sympathy I have never seen elsewhere, in long journeys, at home or abroad. It is this sentiment that lent to Southern cultivated people a softness and a charm rarely found in an agricultural people, and gave to our society a courtesy and a force seen and felt alike in public and private life, at home, in council, and on the field of battle.

This same sentiment still lingers among us, but is destined soon to be but a memory, a tradition, and when the few intelligent survivors of the ante-bellum period have all gone, there is danger that the subject of slavery and the old Southern home life will alike be treated as a "barbaric rule," with scarcely a relieving touch, with scarcely a column or a line to tell the story of the noble men and women, our ancestors, who once bore gentle sway over this goodly Southern land.

Shall we allow this prophecy to come true? If true, by whose fault will it be? Have we no man, no woman of mature years who can and will yet give us pen pictures of the time they so well loved, and now so love to talk about? And if at this late hour, the fathers and mothers and grandparents are timid in the use of those powers so long dormant, and hesitate to draw the picture or tell the familiar story, where are the young men and maidens, these "products of the new civilization?" Have they no interest in these matters that they hasten not to draw from their treasure places the precious stories and traditions which are fast flitting away even now but a memory of by-gone days and customs?

Young men, maidens, arise, seize this opportunity which if not now improved will forever be a loss to you and yours!

The Origin of Sunday Schools.

It is questionable, says an English writer, if any statement is so generally received and believed as that Mr. Robert Raikes, of Gloucester, was the founder and originator of Sunday-schools—that he established the first Sunday-school; that he was the first that gathered children together on Sunday for the purpose of having them instructed. This honor does not belong to Mr. Raikes, however, but to good Bishop Wilson, who inaugurated Sunday-Schools by beginning one in the Isle of Man "two or three generations" before Mr. Raikes was born. In the life of this famous and good Bishop of Sodor and Man in the last century, we find in connection with the directions he laid down for the management of the day schools in the island, the following: "And whereas some of the poorest sort may have just cause, and their necessities require it, to keep their children at home for several weeks in the summer and harvest, such persons shall not be liable to the penalties aforesaid, provided they do (and are here by strictly required to) send such children, during such absence from school, every third Sunday to the Parish Church, at least one hour before evening service, there to be taught by the school-master to prevent losing their learning, and if a school-master shall neglect his duty and complaint be made and proved, he shall be discharged, and another placed in his stead at the direction of the Ordinary; and every rector, vicar, or curate, shall the first week in every quarter visit the petty school and take an account in a book of the improvement of every child, to be produced as often as the Ordinary shall call for it." This was in the year 1703, nearly four score years before Mr. Raikes began his first Sunday-school in his own city.

In Haydn's Dictionary of Dates an account is also given of a Sunday-school in America, which existed many years before the Gloucester school: "The first Sabbath-school was founded by Ludwig Hacker, between the years 1740 and 1747, at Explorata, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, among the German Seventh-day Baptists. The schoolroom was used as a hospital after the battle of Brandywine, fought in 1777. This event caused the break-up of the school, about five years before the first Sunday-school was instituted in England, at Gloucester, by Robert Raikes, about 1782." No doubt these schools owed their origin to circumstances similar to those which induced Bishop Wilson to start them in the churches in the Isle of Man.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Ocala and the St. Louis Platforms.

THE OCALA PLATFORM.

1. We demand the abolition of national banks; we demand that the government shall establish sub-treasuries or depositaries in the several States, which shall loan money direct to the people at a low rate of interest, not to exceed 2 per cent. per annum on non-perishable farm products, and also upon real estate, with proper limitation upon the quantity of land and amount of money. We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

2. We demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures in all agricultural and mechanical productions; preserving a stringent system of procedure in trials such as shall secure the prompt conviction and imposition of such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

3. We denounce the silver bill recently passed by Congress and demand in lieu thereof the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

4. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress take prompt action to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates, and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as are actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

5. Believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand that our national legislation shall be so framed in the future as not to build up one industry at the expense of another. We further demand a removal of the existing heavy tariff on the necessaries of life that the poor of our land must have. We further demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on incomes. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all national and State revenues shall be limited to the necessary expense of the government economically and honestly administered.

6. We demand the most rigid, honest, and just State and national governmental control and supervision of the methods of public communication and transportation, and if this control and supervision do not remove the abuses now existing we demand the government ownership of such means of communication and transportation.

THE ST. LOUIS PLATFORM.

First—We demand a national currency safe, sound and flexible, issued by the General Government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; and that without the use of banking corporations a just and equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent be provided, as set forth in the Sub-Treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system; also, by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

a. We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver.

b. We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

c. We demand a graduated income tax.

d. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand all national and state revenue shall be limited to the necessary expense of the Government economically and honestly administered.

LAND.

Second—The land, including all the natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

TRANSPORATION.

Third—Transporation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

a. The telegraph and telephone, like the post-office system, being a necessity for transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

A New Society.

Charlotte Observer.]

A secret political society known as Gideon's Band, has been discovered inside the Farmers' Alliance in Georgia. It admits only thirty men in each county and is operating in the interest of the People's party. The Raleigh *News and Observer* says this band has an existence in North Carolina also and that the names of some of those connected with it, and the facts in the case, will come out soon. No secret political society can prosper under a republican form of government, especially if it be a class society and founded upon class prejudices. Nevertheless such organizations threaten the public peace, and the good order of society, and their existence in North Carolina is wisely prohibited by law. The time is coming when the good people of this State will wake with astonishment to realize how monstrous are some of the doctrines they have been advocating and how that by their zeal for new things which would ruin them if they had them they have been led into the violation of the laws of their country.

The Des Moines (Iowa) judge who discharged a jury from further connection with the Federal courts because it accepted a banquet from a recently acquitted defendant, acted on sound principles of good taste. A man might be so impressed with the sagacity and discretion of twelve men who found him innocent of charges that had been made as to feel disposed to testify to his esteem and appreciation in the most direct and public manner possible. Still, it is contrary to custom, and the Judge's action is a vigorous lesson in the proprieties that will no doubt exert a lasting and beneficial influence.

The widow of Tom Thumb, says an exchange, has been sued for a paltry $7,000, and an attachment has been levied on her wardrobe and jewelry. The time was when Tom Thumb and his bride hobnobbed with royalty and rode in their coach. But little men and women were more of a rarity then than they are now. Pigmies of all kinds, mental, moral and physical, have so multiplied in the world that even Tom Thumb's widow is no longer a freak.

Tom Ginn—I wish you to paint for me a picture of a dollar note, to place on my bar.

D'Auber—Will you pay me in advance? Tom Ginn (indignantly)—Sir, I am good enough for a hundred times what you will charge me.

D'Auber—I know that, Sir. Would you mind furnishing the model, then?

SIGN LANGUAGE OF THE INDIANS.

A Simple Method of Expressing Many Ideas Without the Use of Words.

Julian Ralph in Harper's Young People.]

Make a letter A with your hands and the ends of your fingers; that is a tepee or tent. Keep your hands in that position and bend them down so that your fingers point away from you; that's a horse, and a very good one, too, because it shows how the logs are interlocked at the corners of the sort of houses one sees on the frontier. If you want to say you saw something, point to your eyes. To say you heard something, point to your ears. To say you slept or are sleepy, put up one hand, with the palm side toward your head, and bend your head as if you were going to lay in on that hand.

To say you saw some one who was beautiful, put your face between the thumb and fingers of one hand and draw your hand softly down from your forehead to your chin. A faint smirk or smile made at the same time greatly helps the sign. If the beauty you tell about was a woman, make believe take hold of a mass of hair on the right side of your head and follow it down past the shoulder with your hand, as you see women do when they dress their hair. These signs for seeing, hearing, sleep, beauty and women are exactly the same as those used by George L. Fox, the famous clown, when he played "Humpty Dumpty." I have no donut that Grimaldi, the great English clown, also used them, for they are the natural motions for expressing those terms.

Did you ever notice how the paws of small animals are curled in when they are dead? That is the sign for "died" or "dead." Hold one hand out with the fingers bent toward the thumb to make the sign. But if you would say some one was killed, hold out a fist with the knuckles away from you, and move the wrist slowly so as to force the knuckles down as if the person was struck down. To tell about a child, hold your hand as far from the ground as its head would reach. Put a finger up to either side of the head to say "cow;" to say "deer" put up all your fingers like branching horns. But another way to tell about a deer is to imitate his loping with one of your hands.

To tell of a snake, wiggle one finger in the air as a snake would move on the ground. That sign is the name of two tribes of Indians. The sign for a Sioux is to make believe cut your throat with one finger; for a Blackfoot, point to your foot; for a Blood, wipe your fingers across your mouth; for a white man, rub your hand across your forehead to show how white our foreheads are; for a Piegan, rub one cheek.

The sign for water is to make a scoop of your hand and put it to your mouth as you would if you were drinking at a stream. To tell of a lake make that sign and spread out your hands to cover a big space. To tell of a river, make the water sign and then trace the meandering course of a river with your finger. But the sign for whisky is made by doubling up one fist and drinking out of the top of it as if it were a bottle. If you do that and make believe to stir up your brains with one finger, or reel a little, you will describe a tipsy man. Nearly all signs in the language are made with the right hand.

Frederick Nicholls Crouch.

James Whitcomb Riley in Indianapolis Journal.]

The once world-famous music composer, Frederick Nicolls Crouch, now eighty-four years of age, and in brave yet pathetic poverty, almost forgotten by the world he has blessed and bettered by the thrilling inspiration of his songs, is to-day a tenant of No. 220 Parkin street, Baltimore. Some few friends only seem aware of his existence or condition, and most lovingly they pay the reverence due; but what universal debt is ours of the world at large to the brave old singer whose matchless ballad of "Kathleen Mavourneen" still rings on unforgotten, in unchanging beauty and undying pathos! In direct line of the suggestion, this version of the song insistently invades the fancy:

KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN.

Kathleen Mavourneen—the song is still ringing
As fresh and as clear as the thrill of the birds;
In world-weary hearts it is sobbing and singing
In pathos too sweet for the tenderest words.
O have we forgotten the one who first breathed it—
O have we forgotten his rapturous art—
Our meed to the master whose genius bequeathed it
O why art thou silent, thou voice of the heart!

Kathleen Mavourneen: Thy lover still lingers;
The long night is waning—the stars pale and few;
Thy sad serenader, with tremulous fingers,
Is bowed with tears as the lily with dew;
The old harpstrings quaver—the old voice is shaking—
In sighs and in sobs moans the yearning refrain—
The old vision dims, and the old heart is breaking—
Kathleen Mavourneen, inspire us again.

Dangerous Trades.

London Telegraph.]

Trade horrors formed the staple evidence and illustrations submitted to Mr. Mundella and his fellow-labor commissioners. Mr. Girling, of the National Coopers' Society, produced a great muzzle consisting of fifty-two layers of flannel, which, he explained, the men had to wear when fastening up casks of bleaching powder. Even with the muzzle on he had known men carried out insensible. Mr. Tom Mann fitted the muzzle on his own face to test its discomfort. The witness further declared he had seen young women employed in white lead factories who, when they were paid, were unable to pick their wages up off the counter because the white-lead poisoning produced a disease in the joints. In the salt cake trade the men have to keep a "rag" in their mouths through which they breath, and their teeth are generally worn down to the gums and blackened.

Railroad in the Holy Land.

Scientific American.]

The first railroad to Jerusalem will, it is reported, be opened in the spring of the coming year. It is a short line, running only from Joppa, the nearest port on the Mediterranean, and intended to accommodate the growing passenger and other traffic between that place and the Holy City. The work of construction is being carried out by a French company, who began laying down the line in April, 1890. It is stated that over eight hundred vessels of various kinds annually land 40,000 persons at Joppa, whose destination is Jerusalem. On the completion of the railroad tourists will be able to buy a return ticket from the port to Jerusalem for twenty francs.

Bishop Blytne, of Jerusalem, says there are now in Palestine double the number of Jews that returned from the Babylonian captivity.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY

—OF THE—

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The Racket Clothing Co.,
The Greatest Combine of them All.
They give you Novelty, Neatness, Durability, Style and Cheapness.

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Geo. A. Thomson,
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John Underwood,
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Cotton, Naval Stores, Fertilizers, Wms, etc.
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Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

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Heavy and Fancy Groceries, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

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Fine Family Groceries and Farm Supplies.
Highest market prices paid for Country Produce, Poultry, etc.

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Groceries, Confectionaries, Fruits and Home-made Candies.

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Shoes, Hides, Furs, Wool, etc.

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Jno. M. Martin, - - - Old Street.
Well located for commercial travelers and the general traveling public. Table supplied with best the market affords. Rates reasonable.

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At my Restaurant at junction of Dick and Person Streets meals will be served at any and all hours during the day, and until 9 o'clock at night.

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Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Whips, etc.

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Harness, Saddles, Bridles and Whips, Collars and Robes. A Good Assortment on hand for Sale Cheap for Cash.
Remember the place: Hay Street.

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Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street,
Manufactures Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.
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Manufacturers of
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Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

J. P. Thomson, Pres. A. A. McKethan, Sec. & Treas.
Fayetteville Cotton Mills,
Manufacturers of Cotton Warp and Soft Spun Skein Yarns.

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A. A. McKethan, Jr., Prop.,
Manufacturer - of - Cedar - Ware.
We make a specialty of two- and three-hoop Brass Cedar Pails, and Keg shape Oak Well Buckets.

Fayetteville Ice Co.,
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Manufacturers of and Dealers in Ice all the year round.

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Estimates furnished on application, and correspondence solicited.

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Dealer in
Hardware, Guns and Pistols. Cart and Buggy Material a Specialty.

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Manufacturers of
The Seamless Turpentine Still, and General Metal Workers.

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Carriages, Buggies and Harness.
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JAS. D. McNEILL, Proprietor.
Grain, Meal, Flour, Mill-Stuffs and Feed.

Carolina Machine Company,
Engines, Boilers, etc. Repairing a Specialty.

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J. A. Lambeth,
Rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

Ransom Burns,
Livery, Feed and Exchange Stables.
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Geo. A. Burns,
In rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Best and most stylish turnouts, on short notice.

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Livery and Feed Stables in Connection with Hotel.
Good serviceable turnouts at livery prices.

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Undertakers and Cabinet Makers, Window Cornices, Picture Frames, Mirror Plates, etc.

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W. J. McDonald,
Wholesale Dealer and Jobber in
Tobacco, - Snuffs - and - Cigars,
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes a specialty. N. E Corner Market Square and 1 and 4 Green Street.

E. L. Clark,
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Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, etc.
Agent for Bay View Beer and Mountain Whiskies.
Orders Promptly Filled.

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Wines, Liquors, Brandies and Pure Mountain Corn Whisky.
All grades of Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

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Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Beer, Cigars, etc.
Pure old North Carolina Corn Whiskey.

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Z. W. WHITEHEAD, } Editors and Proprietors.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JUNE 9, 1892.

THE LINE OF CLEAVAGE.

In the last issue of this paper, attention was directed to the necessity which the political situation forces upon every voter to take his stand squarely *now*, for, or against, the Democratic party. There is practically no question about the triumphant election of the Democratic State ticket. But, as we have pointed out, and as the leaders of the Third Party have clearly recognized, the issues of the campaign this year do not relate to State affairs. Having lost the battle completely in the State convention, these gentlemen gave a parting shot at the resolutions adopted by it, and then concluded to accept the rebuke administered by the Alliance through its representatives in that convention, with as good a grace as possible. Here is how they do it:

[Col. Polk to Congressman Alexander.]

May 31, 1892.

Hon. S. B. Alexander, President Executive Board of North Carolina State Alliance:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:—Having learned that your Executive Board at its recent session in Raleigh, N. C., expressed its dissatisfaction with the attitude of the *Progressive Farmer* in its last preceding issue toward the People's party, I hereby tender the resignation of that paper as the official organ of the State Alliance of North Carolina. While it will remain as true and loyal to the Alliance organization and its principles as it has ever been, it cannot and will not be circumscribed in its advocacy of the methods which only can bring relief to our suffering people, and which have been so overwhelmingly indorsed by them. In thus severing its official connection with the State Alliance it in no measure abates its allegiance to the principles of our order, and will ever stand ready and willing to extend its full and hearty co-operation to all the officers and brotherhood for promoting and maintaining the principles which we have espoused. Fraternally yours,

L. L. POLK,
Editor *Progressive Farmer*.

So the fight is on—the great body of the Alliance, who are as true Democrats as live, and the non-Alliance Democrats, on the one side, and the Republican party and its ally, the Third Party, on the other.

The line of cleavage is distinct. It is a campaign on national issues, and on these the Democratic party has nothing to fear.

THE FUTURE OF SOUTHERN COTTON MILLING.

Two weeks ago, we printed an interesting resume of the testimony of leading New England mill owners on the subject of the comparative advantages of cotton milling in the South and in New England. The testimony was brought out by the bill pending in the Massachusetts legislature to reduce the working hours of women and children in the factories to fifty-four hours per week—the number of hours, by the way, for *men* in the English factories. The testimony was all to the same effect viz: that it was difficult enough now to compete with the South, but with the cost of labor enhanced by the proposed bill, competition would be out of the question. But it was best voiced by the President of a great Lowell mill, who wound up his comparison between the Southern and the Northern mills by saying "they [the Southern mills] beat me out of my boots; we are not in it with them."

What a confession! The citadel of the great protected industry of New England, which has made that section rich, crying out "enough" to the South, a mere infant in industry, and an absolutely unprotected infant at that! We say an unprotected infant, because the free trade which the Constitution decreed should exist between the several States, prevents the South, if it were so foolish as to desire to do so, from putting up a tariff barrier against the old established cotton mills of the North.

The same result has followed the like free intercourse between England and its great dependency, India. When England was a protectionist country—as she was to a violent degree before 1846—she not only levied an export tax on cotton mill machinery, but made it a criminal offense to export it, lest the other pauper nations, by importing it, should steal her brains and thus compete with her. But, in course of time, this policy—which was not seen to be wrong in principle so long as the makers of the machinery had more than they could do supplying the home demand—was objected to by the machine makers when they had overstocked England with their machines and began to look across the border for new customers and a wider market. Then came the premonition of free trade in the abrogation of the export tax and the criminal penalty; then came free trade itself (for England) in the abrogation of the corn laws, which gave the people cheap food, and, food being the raw material of labor, lessened the cost of production; and, after a while, came free trade even for India, in the abrogation of the tax on cotton mill machinery imported into India.

No sooner had this artificial barrier to the erection of cotton mills in India been removed, and its yoke-fellow, Nature's barrier removed by piercing Suez, than cotton mill machinery poured in to India from Lancashire; and India now controls the oriental markets for all the lower grades of goods, driving rich and powerful Lancashire out of them.

For this reason, the philanthropists of old England now demand that the poor Indian spinners and weavers be protected against their own interest and their own desire by having their hours of labor reduced, so that they may have more time for sleep and rest—and a better opportunity for dying for the want of food. For a similar reason, our competitors, the quondam philanthropists of New England, have been giving the testimony referred to, in order to show why the hours of labor of the women and children in *their* mills should *not* be reduced—viz: lest the terrible Southern infant should still further encroach upon the giant beneficiaries of the labor of those women and children.

But, after awhile, the Southern mill owners will find that supplanting the New England mills is not sufficient; that their production outruns the power of the home market—the tariff-ribbed United States—to consume; and then they will begin to cast their eyes over the border, looking for new customers and wider markets, as their Lancashire cousins, the cotton mill machine makers, did half a century ago. When that time comes, and it is not distant, will they be as well able as now to secure the abolition of the tariff tax which protects the New England machine makers? That tax enhances the cost of their plant to the Southern mills; this enhances the cost of production; and the enhanced cost of production destroys the chance of competition with England and India in the Chinese, South American and African markets, now controlled by those two countries. Thus the import tax as effectually shuts within our walls this growing industry of the South, as the no more barbarous export tax, with its criminal penalty, shut within the walls of the than barbarie England the expanded machine-making industry of that country.

For the reason that India, unshackled by a tariff tax against England, beats England in its chosen trade, and the South, unshackled against New England, beats New England in its chosen trade, for the same reason the English mill owner prays that the D—l may keep the Americans in their tariff shackles, so that he may not lose the rest of the world for his market.

There is no better time—and, if we miss this opportunity, there is no telling when we shall have another—than this present Presidential and Congressional year for taking steps to break the shackles.

RESIGNATION OF MR. BLAINE.

The country was astounded on Saturday to learn that the Secretary of State had tendered his resignation to the President. The information which came at the same time that the President had promptly accepted the resignation, did *not* cause astonishment.

Following is the correspondence:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 4, 1892, 12:45 P. M.—*To the President:*—I respectfully beg leave to submit my resignation of the office of Secretary of State of the United States, to which I was appointed by you on the fifth of March, 1889. The condition of public business in the Department of State justifies me in requesting that my resignation may be accepted immediately. I have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

To which the President replied, as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 4th, 1892.—*To the Secretary of State:*—Your letter of this date tendering your resignation of the office of Secretary of State of the United States has been received. The terms in which you state your desires are such as to leave me no choice but to accede to your wishes at once. Your resignation is therefore accepted.

Very respectfully, yours,

BENJ. HARRISON.

The Washington agent of the Associated Press called at Mr. Blaine's residence shortly after the correspondence had been made public and asked if he would not supplement it with an explanation. Mr. Blaine smilingly but deliberately replied: The "correspondence explains itself, and I have not a word to add to it."

The President was next called upon and asked if he was willing to say anything in regard to it. His response, though made with entire courtesy of tone and manner, was equally emphatic, "nothing whatever."

Both the President and Mr. Blaine were seemingly in excellent spirits and each of them, after declining to say anything for publication about the great event of the day or its effects upon the situation at Minneapolis, turned the conversation to other topics with marked composure. Mr. Blaine's appearance and manner of tone and voice, however, were especially noticeable as indicative of a feeling of great relief and satisfaction which made him even buoyantly cheerful.

So far as can be learned, the resignation volunteerd by Mr. Blaine had not been preceded by any notice or intimation to the President that it might be expected. Blaine had seen the President only once this week, which was during his half hour's attendance at a Cabinet meeting yesterday, when he made a report concerning his conference with the Canadian Commission, and returned to the State Department. The resignation appeared, therefore, to have been determined upon very suddenly; but for a long time there have been various facts known to a close observer in Washington as a sort of "open secret" which warrant the belief that the resignation, though, undoubtedly precipitated by occurrences of very recent date, had its origin a long while ago and in causes essentially personal rather than political. These causes may be briefly summarized as incompatabilities of temperament, developed and emphasized at times by impatient disagreements over public questions, such as the management of the war-threatening difficulty with Chili; invidious comparisons and comments on the part of injudicious friends concerning the credit due to either for enactment and execution of the reciprocity project and the general conduct of foreign affairs of this government, including the management of the Behring Sea controversy, and lack of cordial relations between their respective families. These causes had undoubtedly created a feeling of constraint in the personal relations of the President and the Secretary of State months before the writing of the letter in which Blaine declared that he was not a candidate for the Presidential nomination. Recent publications authorized by various members of the Cabinet concerning Blaine and the Presidency, closely following other published statement attributed to a member of the President's family, and to some of his close political friends, regarding the Secretary's physical and mental condition, etc., are understood to have made him feel that longer continuance in President Harrison's Cabinet would be intolerable to him, wholly irrespective of any questions of right or duty to accept the Republican nomination for the Presidency if tendered him. But whatever may have been the genesis or immediately impelling cause of Blaine's resignation, to-day there seems to be no doubt whatever among his friends in this city that by it he has placed himself in a position of readiness to accept the nomination.

A Raleigh telegram says that the Railway Commission issued an order on Friday to all railways in the State to either lower the steps of their passenger cars or else build platforms so that passengers can enter the cars more readily. There are many complaints that the steps are so high they can not be reached with any degree of convenience.

CURRENT COMMENT.

One of our esteemed contemporaries quotes the New York *Observer* as saying:

"When Gordon fell at Khartoum, the Soudan relapsed into barbarism, and when Emin turned his reluctant feet from Wadelai the darkness of night closed in after him, and the clock in Central Africa was set back fifty years."

What the *Observer* thinks it means, of course, is that the inhabitants of the Soudan are injured "by relapsing into barbarism." But the *Observer* ought to be well enough informed to know that the Soudanese do not look upon the matter in this light: otherwise they would not "relapse." They understand very clearly that the "civilization" which the European brings to the black African is death, or slavery. Even in India, where the race of natives is infinitely superior to the African, the body of the people are slaves, though they are not so designated by their masters. They are better off than they once were, simply because their masters are English men instead of Hindu or Mohammedan maliks and zimindars (big and little feudal lords.) The difference is easily summed up in the statement that they get about twelve thrashings a year under the English, against fifty under the zimindars.

The *Observer's* way of looking at the alternatives of "civilization" and "barbarism" with which the dark skinned races have for all time been confronted in their contact with the dominating races, recalls the late Dr. Johnston Jones's views on the subject of mules. Riding one day, soon after the war, with a younger companion, from Pittsboro to Morrisville, in an ambulance drawn by a couple of mules and driven by a grizzled-haired and sympathetic old negro, the Doctor watched the method of the mules with great attention. Every now and then, they would stop, simultaneously, and without any apparent reason. Presently they would shake their heads, their ears would twinkle, and off they would go again in their little trot. The sympathetic old negro never disturbed them; and so it went all the way to Morrisville. Turning to his companion the Doctor said "my boy, did it ever occur to you what a wonderfully smart animal a mule is?" No, said his companion, adding that he always thought a mule the stupidest of animals, except it be the mule's sire, whose name was the synonym of stupidity. "Ah," said the Doctor "that is because you look at the matter from your own standpoint instead of the mule's. Man, in his conceit, regards a horse as sensible because he does the way man wants him to, and a mule foolish because he doesn't. But if you look at it from the mule's standpoint, which is the true standpoint, you will see how much smarter is the mule, which does the way that pleases *him* best, and not, like the horse, the way that pleases another."

So, the point of view is all important—to which, no doubt, there would be a hearty amen from the ghosts of the red indians whom we have civilized into eternity.

So far as the black race is concerned, the only instance in which it has been benefited by contact with the white race and the consequent enslavement by that race which necessarily follows, is that of African slavery in these Southern States. Here less than 400,000 savages—who would have been boiled and eaten at home by the tribes that took them in battle, had they not been sold to English and New England slave dealers and by these to Southern planters—grew to be over 4,000,000 in number by 1860, so humanely and so sensibly were they treated; while, morally and intellectually, such a change had life in slavery produced that the world thought them fit to be endowed with the great privilege of citizenship in 1868. On the other hand, nearly 2,000,000 of the same race were imported into the British West Indies, and so inhumanly were they treated that, though in a more congenial climate, less than 700,000 were alive to accept the freedom which was bestowed upon them in 1838-'40. Nevertheless, the world, seeing the matter through the eyes of the wretched Mrs. Beecher Stowe, believes that "the crime of slavery" reached its climax in the Southern States!

It is all in the point of view, and the black Soudanese are no doubt as happy to-day in the barbarism the *Observer* would save them from, as the *Observer's* Pilgrim ancestors were in torturing the pale faces who did not agree with them, or exterminating the red faces who occupied the land they coveted.

* * *

One of the newspapers quotes Miss Kate Field as saying in her Washington newspaper that "in England nobody but a rough or a genius can wear any other hat than a stovepipe, and that seems to explain why Alfred Tennyson sticks so resolutely to his soft slouch hat. The stovepipe is put on the heads of youthful Britons of very tender years, notably on those of the Eton boys, who sometimes wear it even on the cricket field when engaged in winning those battles that are preparatory for future Waterloos, as the Iron Duke said they were."

Miss Field's informants were people of limited observation. The English—as, indeed is the case with all the European and oriental nations—attach a great deal of importance to the adaptations of dress as well as to dress itself. An Englishman of any rank would be stared at, for instance, if he attended a funeral wearing a single article of visible clothing, other than his shirt, that was not black. Ordinarily, the same Englishman shuns black as he would the Old Boy. While an English nobleman or gentleman *must* wear a "stovepipe" hat when in town (London), he is rarely seen with one, unless on a ceremonial occasion, out of London; and he stays out of London as long as politics and the "season" permit, the home of the technical "gentleman" never being in a city.

* * *

One effect of Mr Blaine's resignation, says a Washington correspondent, is the sudden termination of the conference between himself and Gen. Foster on one side and the British Minister and Canadian Commissioners Foster and Lowell on the other, looking to a readjustment of differences between the United States and Canada, growing out discriminating tolls imposed on American vessels passing through the Welland and St. Lawerence canals. This conference began at the State Department Friday, and was resumed Saturday. Saturday's session, however, did not last more than an hour, and it is understood was brought to an abrupt termination by Blaine's unexpected statement that it was useless to continue present negotiations for the reason that he was about to sever his relations with the Government. It is said further that this announcement was a great surprise to the other members of the conference. At any rate, the deliberations were brought to a sudden close, and the Canadian Commissioners were passengers on the afternoon train, bound for the Dominion capital. Persons who saw them at their hotel prior to their departure say that they were in a very unpleasant frame of mind, and were quite free in stating that they had not been fairly treated by the Administration. Blaine's letter to the President is dated "June 4th, 12:45 p. m." It therefore must have been written almost directly after the British Minister and his confreres had left Blaine's office, which had been used as the council chamber, and it was but fifteen minutes later when he instructed his private secretary to take it over to the White House.

OBSERVATIONS.

Elsewhere is a short account from the *Scientific American*, of the railroad soon to be opened to Jerusalem from Joppa. Was it Tom Hood, who, when challenged to make a rhyme for Joppa, predicted the iconoclastic touch of coming days upon sacred names as well as things, in the couplet—

Ease her! Stop her!
All aboard for Joppa!—!

* * *

The "coronation address" at the Tournament at the recent Charlotte celebration, delivered by our excellent friend, Henry Blount, editor of the Wilson *Mirror*, is highly spoken of by the papers of that city.

* * *

Frederick Nicholas Crouch, the now aged composer of Kathleen Mavourneen, about whom we print something on another page, was the father of Cora Pearl, the celebrated Parisienne.

* * *

W. R. Lindsay, chairman of the Executive Committee of the People's Party in North Carolina published last week in the Wilson *Advance*, a list of members of the committee. So far three of them, Rev. E. J. Edwards, of the 3rd District, M. K. McKinnon, of the 6th, and J. C. Brown, of the 9th, have publicly denied that he had authority to do so, and decline to serve. The others are still to be heard from. The Tarboro *Southerner* learns, however, that Dr. A. B. Nobles, of Edgecombe, the member from that District, has issued a call for a convention.

* * *

A New York telegram of the 3d, says that the tone of commercial reports from various parts of the country indicates that business has to some extent improved. "More favorable weather has helped both the retail and wholesale trade in many quarters, and has materially improved crop prospects at the West, while little improvement in the price of cotton has operated as a stimulus to business at the South. There has been no difficulty or disturbance in the money market, and the volume of currency in circulation has increased during the month of May about $6,500,000, amounting to $1,620,000,000 June first."

"Collections throughout the country are on the whole better than of late, and fairly satisfactory, and excepting the speculative corner at Chicago there has been no special excitement of any kind in business. Wheat has declined half a cent, Western receipts being unusually large. Belief that the acreage in cotton will be much diminished has helped speculators to advance the price a quarter of a cent, and transactions have been moderately light; nevertheless, the stock of cotton in the country continues far beyond the record of previous years, and there is every reason to believe that even great reduction in the yield will scarcely reduce the aggregate supply for the year below the quantity usually required for consumption."

* * *

The origin of the name of "Gideon's Band," the newly discovered secret political society, which is said to be one of the antenum of the Third Party, is thus described by the Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington *Messenger*: "Gideon's Band" is based on the 7th chapter of Judges, the grand hailing sign being the lapping of the tongue, which was a distinctive mark of certain drinkers of water. Another sign is the striking of the closed hand, the thumb above the fingers, after the motion of striking with the hammer. It is strange that at this late day the first revelation should be made of an order which was organized here, and of course elsewhere, last October. There are some members in Raleigh. The exposure is not at all amusing as far as they are concerned, for the order is clearly unlawful. It is not confined to Alliance men.

* * *

Referring to the eloquent address of Col. Waddell at the University commencement on Col. W. L. Saunders, the Wilmington *Messenger* says: "We have read the three closing paragraphs. If all is as fine as those, it is almost unique and memorable discussion. In the published orations of men of our State we have seen nothing so fine altogether as to beauty of description and felicity of diction as the visit to the disappearing Fort Fisher—forever historic—by moonlight. We have read nothing so graceful and happy from a North Carolinian since we heard Tom Lowe, the greatest natural orator of North Carolina, repeat in a quiet way a long passage, that would print a column in the *Messenger*, from his magnificent funeral sermon he preached over an obscure but worthy citizen in Enfield in 1804, to twenty-five hundred people, four hundred of whom had come from Goldsboro and other towns along the W. and W. railroad, and two hundred from Weldon and Halifax, to hear the entrancing orator preach one of his most splendid discourses."

* * *

The preparations for dedicating the "High Water Mark" monument at Gettysburg, having been completed, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*, the monument has been dedicated. Our contemporary quotes the Philadelphia *Press* as saying that "it marks the extreme advance of any portion of the Confederate line at Gettysburg—the nearest approach they made to dividing and routing the Union army in that decisive battle of the war. Lee's army was squarely beaten in a great battle."

Our contemporary adds that the monument, which is at the copse of trees on Cemetery Ridge, is in the form of a tablet "representing an enormous open book, in which is recorded the designations of the troops on both sides which took part in making and resisting the famous Confederate charge. It was on that occasion that North Carolina's veterans illustrated so gloriously the powess of Southern manhood, and we do not doubt their names are properly recorded on the memorial tablet. Heretofore there has been an objection to marking the positions of the Confederate troops on that field; but now whatever scruple was entertained has been overcome, and North Carolina ought to make an appropriation to erect monuments showing the position of our North Carolinians there. They were at "High water mark.'"

* * *

The *Raleigh News and Observer* of the 4th instant reports the following cases, among others, disposed of by the Railroad Commission:

The case of Coward *vs.* The R. & D. R. R. Co., being a complaint against the Murphy branch road that it is insecure and unsafe for the traveling public, and asking that the commission make an order requiring the road to be put in safe condition. There was also complant of unsatisfactory connections from Waynesville west. The commission have reason to believe that the matters complained of will be redressed within a reasonably short time by the corporation.

The Railroad Commission is in receipt of a letter from Col. A. B. Andrews, vice president of the R. & D., in regard to the complaint as to the Murphy branch of the R. & D., stating that new rails will be laid upon the unsafe part of the road within 90 days.

The case of Cofield *vs.* The Albemarle and Raleigh Railroad Company, in which better depot facilities were asked at Tarboro, Bethel and Everetts; inquiry was made by the Commission why their formal order for better facilities had not been complied with. The Commission received for an answer that the company had complied with the order as to Tarboro and would do so as to the other points.

The citizens of Wilson *vs.* The Wilmington and Weldon. In this case a circular was issued to the defendant by the Commission asking prompt compliance with a former order made in this case. The relief demanded was a better passenger station house at Wilson.

Dean *vs.* The R. & D., N. & W., and C. F. & Y. V., for delay in transportation of freight. The C. F. & Y. V. denied the charge as to their road. The others have not answered and the case is pending.

The case of McMillian Bros., of Fayetteville to the Commission asking that the Commission lower the classification on turpentine distilleries. In this case an order was made granting the relief asked.

ISSUES OF THE DAY.

So the Third party has issued its Revolutionary Pronunciamento. The cry is for more money. We never read or heard of but one way to obtain money justly and honestly—to earn it. If Uncle Sam would buy a dozen of Hoe's great presses like those making for the New York *World*, by which a million so-called dollars could be printed every few minutes, the demands of the financial cranks in the Third party would be met perhaps. But, alas, it would soon take a hat full of this so-called money to buy a package of Durham Bull smoking tobacco.

Just what the Third party shriekers really desire and how they hope to attain unto their desires is not very clearly revealed in this crazy-quilt address. Perhaps they will issue a weekly supplement until they have "shrystalized this principle into law"—whatever the "principle" may be.

The centralizing feature is strong in article 3 of the precious document. For men in a Republic to be howling seriously for a Strong Government with full control of all "monopolies," we suppose is foolish. This may mean not only railroads, etc., but all trusts and manufactures.

There is only one thing lacking, if it was really omitted, to make this "crazy-quilt" produuct perfect of its kind—to have an article inserted demanding that the United States Government shall proceed to seize, control and own every foot of land in all the States and all the Territories. Why should men be allowed to own the earth where men are not allowed to own factories and railroads built upon the earth?—*Wilmington Messenger.*

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections have reported favorably to a change in the manner of electing United States Senators. Senator Palmer, prominently named as a possible Democratic nominee for the Presidency, came near being defeated before the Illinois Legislature. There were 154 ballots. He was finally elected by two Independents who went to him. But Gen Palmer would have been elected by the people. Under the cumulative system of voting he had received 784,183 votes, while the Republican candidate had received but 762,451.—*Wilmington Messenger.*

The government of the United States has been invested with no power to regulate the currency of this country. It can regulate the value of coins, but that is all. In order to regulate State bank issues, it had to pretend that it was raising revenue! All of our financial woes have come from that assumption by Congress of a right to prohibit the issue of State bank notes as a means of raising revenue.

One effect has been to foster a habit among the masses of looking to Congress for all sorts of things that the federal government has nothing to do with under the Constitution. The right of local government, of the Sovereign States to manage their own concerns, has been subordinated to this fetish of a Supreme National Government. Massachusetts and New York have thus given the law to North Carolina. They have become our masters. And a lot of demented cranks and miserable demagogues refuse to seek and obtain the practical relief, to which the people are entitled, of having their own currency, preferring instead to beg these Northern States for what they will never grant.—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

If the government should buy the railroads it would require 1,500,000 men to do the work now done by 1,000,000. This is a reasonable estimate, and with the authority to appoint more than 1,500,000 office holders how would it be possible to arrest the dangerous tendency of such a power? The party invested with it could easily perpetuate indefinitely its term of office. Aside from the pecuniary burden, which would prove intolerable and unheard of in all history, that the St. Louis convention would impose, the principles involved are dangerous from every standpoint to our form of government, and if carried into execution would destroy constitutional liberty and erect upon the ruin a centralized government, destructive of the rights of the States and with a virtual dictator at its head. The Omaha convention may go a step farther still. We await its action with some curiosity.—*Raleigh Chronicle.*

There are two pet measures which the Republican party has run, both under a false pretence of patriotism and both arrant frauds in the way they have been carried out. One is the protective tariff, which was entered upon and has been perpetuated simply to secure the support of its beneficiaries, and friends to run the party machine. The other is the pension system which although defended upon the ground of gratitude and justice to the soldier was inspired by the same motive that inspired the protective tariff, that is to win the soldier vote for the Republican party.—*Wilmington Star.*

Rocky Mount

is the coming great industrial city of North Carolina, if not of the South, therefore there can be no better investment in the world than Rocky Mount dirt. We would advise everyone wishing to make money to attend the great auction sale of lots which will be held at that place on the 15th of June. There is no question that a person purchasing lots on that day will be able to more than double their money within the next four months, as that portion of the town lying between Thomas St. and Tar River, now owned by the Rocky Mount Improvement and Manufacturing Co., will soon be the most valuable portion of Rocky Mount.

One of the largest buildings in Eastern Carolina is now being erected on the property, and arrangements have been made by which large manufacturing plants will be erected on their property during the summer. Architects are also making plans and specifications for a large number of elegant private residences, the erection of which will be commenced at once.

The 15th of June will be one of the biggest days Eastern North Carolina has ever seen. There will be an ox roasted whole. A balloon ascension by the Grace Shannon Co., of Lady Aeronauts, who will drop a deed for a valuable lot, from the clouds, which will be the property of the finder.

There will also be an elegant brass band in attendance. Tickets will be sold at reduced rates on all railroads, and anyone buying a lot for $200 or over can have the R. R. fare refunded. It is going to be a big time. Everybody should make it a point to be in Rocky Mount on June 15th.

There can be no question that Rocky Mount is destined to become one of the most important R. R. centres of the South. Already she stands second to none in the State. The location of the combined shops of the Atlantic Railroad system at this point, the establishment here of the freight yard of this whole system which will be when finished, the most complete in America, making this the grand distribution point for all freight handled by this system.

A couple of years ago our tobacco market was a puny weakling, to-day it is a vigorous young giant, and is rapidly growing to a size, which will overtake all competitors. This is inevitable, for Rocky Mount as a tobacco market has every advantage. That this town will soon become a very important tobacco point is a certainty. She has the raw material for other kinds of manufacturies as well as tobacco, at her door, and on account of her peculiarly favorable location, having quick and direct connection with the great northern cities, she offers greater inducements to the manufacturer and capitalist than any town in North Carolina.

We are surrounded by fine timber country of both hard and soft woods. Our wood working establishment cannot supply one half of their orders, and this business could be increased one thousand per cent. with sales for the output at profitable figures. This town is situated in the midst of a grand fruit and vegetable country, and with its close proximity to the large markets, there is no better location for canning, preserving, evaporating and pickling establishments.

The man or company who takes hold of this thing right now is going to coin money without running the risk of losing a dollar.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold; a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10c., 50c. and $1. If your lungs are sore, chest, or back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Answer this Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75c. we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them! Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Every Month

many women suffer from Excessive or Scant Menstruation; they don't know who to confide in to get proper advice. Don't confide in anybody but try

Bradfield's Female Regulator

a Specific for PAINFUL, PROFUSE, CONSTY. SUPPRESSED and IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION.

Book to "WOMAN" mailed free. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga. Sold by all Druggists.

Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D. 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 3d Ave., New York.

"From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children." DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

Sunnyside (Floral) Nursery,

JAMES M. LAMB, Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 1892.

We are new at our new home. We have bedding plants—Coleus, Verbenas, Geraniums, Alternantheria, Centaura, &c., at one dollar per dozen or $8.00 per 100 in bulk. We have Tuberoses, Caladiums, Cannas, Dahlias, Gladioulus, &c., and a full line of choice Greenhouse Plants.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

May 12, 1892—tf

R. L. TRULOVE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

—DEALER IN—

all kinds of Liquors, Beer, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco. "Marry Bassett" Pure Old Rye Whiskey, Pure N. C. Corn Whiskey, Apple and Peach Brandy a specialty.

☞ Orders by Mail or Express promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

April 21, 1892—3m

M. JUDGE, Agt.,

Artistic Merchant Tailor,

Overbaugh House, Green Street,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

I have now on hand a very fine selection of

FOREIGN SPRING AND SUMMER WOOLENS

from which to select suitings and pantaloons. I also have a fine line of samples, consisting of Novelties and Staples for the spring and summer season.

My work in style, fit and finish I guarantee to be equal to the best, and as for price cannot be beat. Sure fit guaranteed or money refunded.

Particular attention given to Cutting, Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing gentlemen's clothing at reasonable prices.

Prices of Pantaloons range from $6.00 upwards; Suits from $20.00 upwards.

Gentlemen's own material made up in the latest style and at reasonable prices.

Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

Fresh Vegetables,

Berries, &c.

CANNED MEATS AND FRUITS.
DRIED FRUITS
AND
CEREALS.
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
FLOUR AND MEAL.
SUGAR AND COFFEE.

A. S. HUSKE, Agt.,

HAY STREET

May 12, 1892.

THE ROLLER TRAY TRUNK

THE MOST CONVENIENT TRUNK EVER DEVISED.

The Tray is arranged to roll back, leaving the bottom of the Trunk easy of access.

Nothing to break or get out of order. The Tray can be lifted out if desired, and to buy this style is a guarantee that you will get the strongest Trunk made.

If your Dealer cannot furnish you, notify the manufacturers,

H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO., Richmond, Va.

May 26, 1892.—3m

CAROLINA

-Machine Company-

MANUFACTURERS OF

Saw Mill Machinery,

DEALERS IN

"Rebuilt" Engines and Boilers

Works and Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 19, 1891.

JUST IN!

- A - FINE - LOT -

—OF—

SCOTCH HOLLAND AND OIL OPAQUE

Window Curtains.

☞ These goods were bought at greatly reduced prices, and we propose to sell them accordingly low. The stock is very select, but will not last long at the prices we have fixed. Call early and get first selection.

S. SHEETZ & SONS,

FURNITURE DEALERS.

April 28th, 1892.

Get Prices on

Pianos and Organs

—FROM—

The North State Music Co.,

CECIL G. STONE, Manager,

RALEIGH, N. C.

SPECIALTIES ARE THE TWO CELEBRATED HIGH GRADE

KRAANCH & BACH and KIMBALL PIANOS

AND THE WORLD-RENOWNED

Kimball Organ.

March 17th, 1892. ly.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..... 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editors of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

☞ All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

APPOINTMENTS
of Rev. Dr. J. C. Huske.

St. Joseph's Church (Fayetteville)—1st and 2nd Sundays, 11 A. M., of each month.
Rockfish—3rd Sunday, 11 A. M.
St. Thomas Chapel—4th Sunday, 11 A. M.

THURSDAY.....JUNE 9, 1892.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

☞ All account.. the OBSERVER for subscription and advertising have been placed in the hands of Mr. E. J. Hale, Jr., for collection, who is authorized to settle the same.

Mail Irregularities.

Complaint has been made at this office by a subscriber at Raiford, that he is rarely ever able to get his OBSERVER. The attention of the authorities concerned, is invited to this matter.

The Atlantic Pharmacy.

The new up-town drug store, "the Atlantic," by Messrs. B. E. Sedberry & Son, is a model of neatness and beauty, and is now in full blast, supplied with drugs and medicines, a first class soda fountain, &c.

Two Platforms.

Elsewhere we print, for reference in the pending campaign, the Ocala platform, and the St. Louis platform as given by the organ of the Third Party in this State, which, in this latitude, omits the pension resolution.

Death.

The OBSERVER and the entire community sympathize deeply with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. M. Rose over the death of their infant son, Julius Gray Rose, on Haymount, Thursday, June 2, 1892 aged about 14 months.

To Meet in Fayetteville.

Notice is given elsewhere by Mr. E. N. Roberson, Chairman, that the People's Party Convention of the 3rd Congressional District to nominate a candidate for Congress, etc., has been called to meet in this City on the 16th inst.

A Wounded Convict.

A mortally wounded convict passed through Fayetteville Saturday last on a "stretcher," for Raleigh. We failed to ascertain his name, though he was shot near Hope Mills about three weeks ago while attempting to make his escape, with others.

Come Back.

Capt. J. M. Goddard, of the C. F. & Y. V., has built a dwelling on Moore St., and moved his family back to Fayetteville to live. The OBSERVER joins their many friends in extending them a hearty welcome on their return to the Cape Fear metropolis.

National Republican Convention.

Late dispatches from Minneapolis announce the election of Gov. Wm. McKinley, of Ohio, permanent chairman of the National Republican Convention, in session in that City. The Convention then adjourned till to-day 11 o'clock. Full particulars in our next.

"Let 'Em Roll."

Everybody seems highly pleased with the new schedules now in effect on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley and Atlantic Coast Line Railroads. From Fayetteville you can go almost anywhere and spend the day, returning home the same night, and to Fayetteville you can come from almost anywhere, eating breakfast and supper at home. "Lem 'em roll."

Sixth Congressional District Convention.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Sixth Congressional District, held at Rockingham Tuesday, Lumberton was selected as the place, and August 10th the time, for holding the congressional convention in that district to nominate a candidate for Congress, appoint electors and transact such other business as may come properly before the meeting.

Burglars on the Warpath.

Burglars made an attempt to force an entrance into Mr. Fife's residence near the Court House square last Friday night, but were frightened away, and their nefarious work defeated. Let our people be on the continual look out for these dark lantern scoundrels, and whenever detected about their premises use a double-barrelled shot gun, and ask no questions.

Money Not Called For.

Receiver LeDuc, of the late People's National Bank, informs us that there still remains in his hands, uncalled for, several thousand dollars of the second dividend, which can be had by applying to him at the People's National Bank building on Hay St. It is a little remarkable that so many people are crying "hard times," while others fail to call and get what legitimately belongs to them.

Kenansville's Loss is Lumberbridge's Gain.

Prof. J. A. McArthur, who for the past three years has been teaching at Kenansville, has been unanimously elected principal of the Lumberbridge High School, and accepted. Prof. McArthur is a young man of sterling worth, a graduate of Davidson College, and a native of Cumberland, of whom she will never have cause to be ashamed. To his new field we are sure he bears with him the best wishes of his late associates, and the OBSERVER joins in the same good wishes for his future success, which his painstaking efforts and qualifications so richly merit.

Pulaski Cowper, Esq., of Raleigh, was a Fayetteville visitor Tuesday.

Commissioners' Court Proceedings.

At the June meeting of the County Commissioners there were present Cook, Graham, Gillis, Geddie and Buie.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

On motion, L. C. Coleman, of Flea Hill, was relieved of poll-tax on account of infirmities.

The insolvent account of May Term of Cumberland Superior Court was received, examined and ordered paid.

The report of the grand jury was read and ordered filed.

J. B. Troy, Treasurer, made his monthly report, showing a balance on hand in the treasury of $579.88, which was ordered filed.

Regarding the repairs of Blue's bridge over Drowning creek the chairman, Col. W. S. Cook was instructed to correspond with the Commissioners of Moore county, and ask their co-operation in defraying the expenses of the same.

After auditing sundry bills the board adjourned

MAGISTRATES' MEETING.

W. D. Gaster, Esq., chairman, called the Magistrates to order, forty-two answering to the roll-call as follows: W. S. Cook, R. W. Hardie, A. H. Watson, Chas. Glover, W. D. Gaster, C. B. McMillan, C. P. Overby, Jas. B. Smith, J. W. Sellars, Duncan Shaw, J. A. McPherson, S. E. Hart, W. J. McCraney, D. K. McDuffie, A. D. McNeill, Joseph Ray, A. McBuie, W. G. Adams, J. B. Downing, J. B. Bryant, N. C. Thaggard, John McP. Geddie, T. G. Hall, C. H. Cogdell, Maurice Hall, Heman Jones, F. N. McMillan, M. H. Hall, John Smith, E. A. Poe, Lauchlin McDonald, J. T. Sellars, T. J. Gardiner, Alex. McNeill, Thos. J. Parker, R. J. Harrison, G. A. McDonald, D. J. L. McIntyre, Isaac Strickland, J. H. Smith.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

On motion, the election of a board of five County Commissioners was declared the next order of business, which resulted in the election of W. J. Buie, G. W. Graham, J. M. Lamb, G. A. McDonald and Maurice Hall.

W. D. Gaster was next elected chairman of the board of magistrates by acclamation.

COMMISSIONERS AND MAGISTRATES.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the magistrates the commissioners and magistrates held a joint session and made the following tax levy for 1892: One dollar on the one hundred dollars valuation on real and personal property; polls $2.30; schedule B and C same as the State.

The election of a County Superintendent of Public Instruction being the next order of business Mr. N. A. Sinclair was re-elected for a term of two years.

Herewith appended we give Col. W. S. Cook's very interesting and detailed report, which was adopted, as follows:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 6, 1892.

To the Board of Justices of Cumberland Co.:

GENTLEMEN:—Your board of commissioners would report the following expenses from December, 1890, to December, 1891:

Poor,	$1,615	Bridges,	$ 510
Courts,	1,415	Insolvents,	1,000
Poor House,	700	Jail,	1,400
Election,	600	Insane,	80
Physician,	450	Printing,	125
Commissioners,	600	Taxes,	1,600
Int. on old debt,	6,000	Int. b'dge debt.	2,100
	11,380		6,815
			11,380
Total,			$18,195

The taxable valuation of both real and personal property was $3,115,803, on which a tax of 58 cents per $100, was levied to cover county purposes. Interest on old debt and bridge bonds, which realized $17,760.07, to which add $2,335.25, derived from 3,275 polls at 71 cents per capita, making a total of $20,095.32, from which deduct the actual expenses as above, leaves only a balance of $1,900.32, out of which must be paid the commissions of both sheriff and treasurer, and all errors and abatements allowed on tax books, which are necessarily heavy. Fortunately your board succeeded in collecting about $2,000 from past due taxes, and some few hundred dollars from the tax books of the late sheriff Fisher, which was applied to the retirement of an equal amount of the bridge debt; this shows that although the tax was levied up to the full constitutional limit, it was insufficient to meet the actual expenses of the county. It is true that the expenses were heavier last year than they will be this year, as the item of assessors and list takers was very heavy together with extraordinarily heavy court expenses.

The interest on the old debt is always six months behind in payment by your treasurer, because of the fact that the levy was not sufficient to pay them. The present valuation of real and personal property is $3,669,955, a levy of 57 cents cents will realize $20,918.74, to which add $2,250 for poll tax, makes a total of $23,-167.74, from which must be deducted the tax of $1,326.42, charged against the W. & W. R. R., which is now in litigation and will not be available this year, if ever. So if the entire levy is collected, it will enable us to meet the expenses of the county and possibly make some reduction of the debt. We therefore recommend the following levy for 1892:

State regular,	25 cents
" Pensions,	3 "
" School,	15 "
	43 "
County purposes,	23½ "
Old debt,	23½ "
Bridge debt,	10 "
	57 "
Poll, poor,	41 "
" Bridge,	30 "
" Pensions,	9 "
" School,	1.50
	$2.30

Your debt is as follows:

Old or R. R. debt,	$83,300
Bridge debt,	22,500

We desire to call your attention to the fact that at the last term of Superior Court, a true bill was found by the grand jury against the commissioners and magistrates for the failure to provide vaults for the safe keeping of the records; failure to provide adequate room for the grand and petit juries and seats for the comfortable seating of the parties required to attend court. We therefore recommend that this matter receive your attention at this meeting. Your commissioners have decided when a sufficient number of convicts can be had to establish a chain gang to work the public roads of the county.

W. S. COOK,
For Commissioners.

The indictment of the commissioners and magistrates by the last grand jury of Cumberland Superior Court provoked some discussion, but no definite action was taken.

A Destructive Pest.

Potatoe bugs are playing sad havoc with vegetables and gardens generally in this section, for which Gerald McArtry, of the N. C. Experimont Station, says there is a very simple, convenient and cheap remedy. It is Paris green or London purple. This poison is entirely safe to apply upon potatoes, as it is insoluble and cannot reach the tubers in the soil. On a large scale it is best to apply it wet by means of a knapsack sprayer such as are figured in Bulletin 84 of the N. C. Experiment Station. In a small way it may be applied in a watering-pot, or else as a dry powder, sifted on the plants from a fine-meshed sieve or from a coarse or thin cloth bag.

Formula No. 1 is for a wet application:

Paris green or London purple, 1 tablespoonful
Wheat flour boiled into a paste, ½ pound.
Water, " " 10 gallons.

DIRECTIONS.—First make the paste and then stir it into water; add the Paris green or London purple and stir thoroughly. It is then ready for use. Wet, but do not drench the plants. Repeat in about ten days. Usually only two applications will be needed.

Formula No. 2, for a dry application:

Paris green or London purple, 1 tablespoonful.
Wheat flour, " ½ pound.
Air slacked lime, ashes or plaster, or road dust, " 3 pounds.

DIRECTION.—Mix dry and use. Sift a thin layer on the leaves while wet with dew or after being sprinkled.

A Relic.

Our friend, Mr. W. N. Tillinghast, who is something of an archæologist as well as a bibliophile, showed us, the other day, No. 1, Volume 1, of the *Carolina Gazette*, published at Wilmington by W. J. Yopp, editor and proprietor, dated December 17, 1847, and Democratic in politics.

It is like the waking of Rip Van Winkle to see again a "leader" on Internal Improvements; to find sprinkled, here and there, the party epithets, "Loco Foco," "Mexican Whigs," and the like, whose use, however, the *Gazette* deprecates; and to read of the election of a Speaker of the 30th Congress on motion of John Quincy Adams, then a member of the House after having been President. Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, was elected, and he was conducted to the chair by Mr. McKay, of North Carolina, and Mr. Vinton, of Ohio.

Death of Mrs. W. S. Sheetz.

Death has again invaded our community and on Tuesday night, June 7th, 1892, took from the sacred precincts of the household of Mr. W. S. Sheetz his beloved wife, Mrs. Katie Paddison, aged about 20 years. Mr. and Mrs. Sheetz were only about ten months ago happily united in the holy bonds of matrimony, and her sad demise robs the community of which she was a great favorite, of another priceless jewel, and the family circle of a gentle, loving member. The funeral services will be conducted from the Presbyterian Church this afternoon at 5 o'clock. Mrs. Sheetz was the accomplished daughter of Capt. and Mrs. R. P. Paddison, of Titusville, Fla., and leaves a sorely bereaved husband and many near and dear relatives and friends to mourn her death.

Mrs. Rencher.

In our notice, last week, of the death of Mrs. Joseph C. Hooper, there was a singular omission of the name of one of the most conspicuous of the brilliant Jones family from whom Mrs. Hooper descended on her mother's side. We refer to her aunt, Mrs. Louisa Jones Rencher, widow of Hon. Abraham Rencher, sometime member of Congress, Minister to Portugal, and Governor, under Buchanan, of New Mexico. To the marked intellectuality and accomplishments of all the sons and daughters of Col. Edward Jones, Mrs. Rencher's travels had added the charm that comes from long intercourse with what to her was most congenial, the society of the "great world."

Jurors.

Below we give the list of jurors drawn last Monday for the July Term of Cumberland Superior Court:

F. N. McMillan, I. J. Melvin, Jas. McDaniel, Geo. McNeill, Henry N. Carter, Hinton Munn, A. J. Morrison, Chas. Butler, J. M. R. Williams, A. B. Porter, Malachi Dees, D. A. McNeill, Stephen Royal, Hugh McNeill, H. H. Ray, N. D. McLauchlin, G. A. Guy, Chas. Armstrong, J. A. Wilson, E. C. Pope, Stephen Mainor, H. J. Ellis, B. G. Hollingsworth, J. B. Melvin, Jonathan Gillis, D. J. Gillis, Ed. Carter, D. C. Matthews, N. C. Thagard, Angus Graham, M. J. Smith, I. B. Hall, A. E. Bramble, H. H. Bolton, A. M. West, C. F. Pope.

DIED.

HAIGH—At Chicago, June 3rd 1892, MARY REBECCA, infant child of Charlie T. Haigh, of Decatur, Ill.

IN MEMORIAM.

On the 31st of May, 1892, at her home near Fayetteville, N. C., ALICE LILLY, beloved wife of F. R. Rose, fell asleep in Jesus.

One who knew her from her early childhood may be permitted to say of her that she was made up of gentleness, purity and truth. As the years passed she grew in grace, and when health failed and she was called to endure much physical suffering she was full of patience.

But when on last all-saints day, her only child, a maiden of rare beauty and accomplishments was borne to the grave in the blessed hope of eternal life, her hold on earth was loosed. The solicitude of husband and kindred and friends, the resources of medical skill, all that abundant means could afford were of no avail.

Her last Sunday was that of the Expectation; before the Comforter had come she had gone to meet Him. In the faithful tender arms that had long cherished and sheltered her she had safely and sweetly breathed her last, and the worn spirit had gone to join her beloved one in Paradise. On Whit Sunday they were sleeping side by side under the flowers.

The strong man stands alone beside a desolate hearthstone; but all about that riven home is redolent with tender memories of two beautiful lives, given to bless for a while, taken to brighten the path which leads to the better land. "Father, I will that they also whom thou has given me, be with me where I am."

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look, and if your Kidneys be affected you have a Pinched Look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and Tonic; acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store, 50c. per bottle.

People and their Movements.

Miss Dora Hawley is visiting friends in Maxton.

Col. W. J. Green went up to Raleigh yesterday.

Mr. F. R. McKethan who has just graduated from the State University law school, returned to Fayetteville Saturday. He will probably locate permanently in this city.

Prof. G. A. Clendenin, principal of the High School at Rowland, spent a day or two in Fayetteville this week *en route* to Alamance county, whither he goes to visit his parents.

Sheriff McArtan, of Harnett, was in Fayetteville last week and reports every thing and every body over there as being solid for Elias Carr and the entire Democratic State ticket.

Misses Flora McKinnon of Hope Mills and Mary E. McQueen passed through Fayetteville last week on their return home from LaGrange, where they graduated in stenography and type writing, fully equipped for fighting the battles of life.

Duplin Notes.

KENANSVILLE, N. C.,
June 4, 1892.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Despite the threatening weather of yesterday morning the hearts of invited guests were gladdened last night to see the moon shining in all its beauty and by its light furnishing an opportunity for fuller enjoyment of the good things on the programme ingeniously gotten up and successfully carried out by the untiring energy of Mrs. Capt. J. G. Kenan, to whom a vote of thanks is heartily tendered not only for the opening of her hospitable home and for the delightful refreshments so graciously served but also for the sweet music and appropriate recitations of her well-trained pupils.

Parents, lovers of good music and the public in general are to be congratulated upon having in our midst one of such high order of talent as Mrs. Kenan is known to possess. We wish to thank Mrs. Kenan personally for the faithful work she has done for the class consisting of Nellie Sprunt, Corinne Pearsall, Arthur Kornegay, Jim Farrior and Fred Archer. The short but witty recitations of the pupils were very much enjoyed by the audience.

All of the music pupils are to be congratulated upon their dexterous performance and while some did specially well we will make no comparisons but give you the names of the participants which are as follows: Misses Maggie Grimes, Jesse Farrior, Carrie Gray Archer, Maggie Hargrave, Ran Archer, Daisy Jones, Annie Raven, Estelle Williams and Corinne Pearsall. "In the days of long ago," was feelingly and expressively sung by Miss Carrie Gray Archer accompanied by Mrs. Kenan.

Col. and Mrs. Thos. S. Kenan, of Raleigh, by their genial presence added much to the pleasure of the evening.

Our young friend, Master Albert Williams, Jr., a pupil for the past session at the Horner school arrived just a little too late.

Miss Julia Farrior was expected home yesterday from Staunton, Va., but will not arrive before Monday evening.

Miss Mary Middleton passed through here this week on her way from the Kinsey school, Lagrange, N. C., to her home in Hallsville. We have seen a very creditable article in *The School Girl*, by Miss Middleton.

Rev. P. M. McIntyre, of Faison, N. C., has returned from Hot Springs, Ark., where, together with Mr. Isham Faison, he represented Wilmington Presbytery at the meeting of the General Assembly.

Miss Maud Broadhurst leaves Monday for Mt. Olive Commencement and after commencement will accompany Miss Carrie Smith, sister of Prof. Joseph Smith, to Raleigh, where she will spend some time.

Miss Leila Williams leaves to-day for a visit to Goldsboro.

Mrs. G. W. McMillan, with her little son, is visiting relatives here.

Invitations were received yesterday by friends to the marriage in the Presbyterian Church on the 15th inst. of Miss Jesse Kenan, very popularly known here, to Mr. Joseph Clisby Wise, recently of Macon, Ga., but now of Wilmington, N. C.

Miss Annie Kenan and her sister, Mrs. Col. T. S. Kenan, leave for Wilmington Monday.

Mr. Nick J. Farrior enjoyed thoroughly his trip to Charlotte

Mr. Earnest Farrior will leave in time to reach West Point about the 15th inst.

Rev. J. D. Newton of Thomasville, has been elected pastor of the Baptist Church here.

Messrs. James Kerr, of Kerr's Station, Lofton Kerr, of Clinton, and Sandy McQueen, of Roslin, Cumberland county, leave for their homes the first of next week.

Mrs. Margaret Herring is spending two or three days in Goldsboro. She expects before returning to visit her daughter, Miss Julia, who has been teaching near Monroe, N. C., but is now teaching at Gold Hill.

Miss Valeria Carr, of Safe, N. C., and Miss Lola Wooley, of Pink Hill, N. C., both of whom have been in school here left for home yesterday.

We were pleased to meet Prof. Shaw, of your town, who was here tuning pianos.

Yesterday, Messrs. Editors, we laid down the work that for three years has called forth our best efforts—the great and responsible work of training the youth—training them to fight the battles of life—training them to live happily in this world and that which is to come; and with this we bid farewell to the good people of Kenansville, for whom we shall ever cherish the kindest of feelings and upon whom we pray may rest heaven's benedictions.

The Next United States Senate.

Atlanta Journal.

There are now 39 Democrats and 47 Republicans in the Senate; also two "Farmers' Alliance" men—Peffer, of Kansas, and Kyle, of South Dakota.

The terms of 8 Democrats will expire on the 4th of March next—Bate, of Tennessee, Blodgett, of New Jersey, Mills, of Texas, Cockrell, of Missouri, Faulkner, of West Virginia, Gray, of Delaware, Pasco, of of Florida, and Turpie, of Indiana.

It is hardly probable that the Republicans can elect the successor of any one of these, except, possibly, Mr. Turpie.

The terms of 24 Republican Senators expire at the same time, all from Northern States. The Democrats have a good prospect of electing the successors of Davis, of Minnesota, Felton, of California, Hawley, of Connecticut, Hiscock, of New York, Paddock, of Nebraska, Sanders, of Montana, Sawyer, of Wisconsin, Stewart of Nevada, and Stockbridge, of Michigan. A gain of 4 seats would make a tie between the Democrats and Republicans, and there is no good reason to doubt that 3 of these gains will be secured in New York, Michigan and Wisconsin. Another would be certain in Connecticut if the popular vote could elect a Senator.

There is no likelihood of the Democratic strength in the Senate being reduced by these elections, but a hopeful prospect that they will obtain a majority of the body.

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N. Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE. She can refer you to many of its friends.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Excursion to Washington, D. C.

The Second Annual Excursion to Washington City

over the C. F. & Y. V. Railway will be run

FRIDAY, JUNE 24th, 1892.

Train will leave Wilmington at 4:30 P. M., arriving at Fayetteville at 8 P. M., and arrive at Washington at 11 A. M. June 24th. Returning, will leave Washington at 4:30 P. M., June 28th and arrive at Fayetteville on the 29th at 8 A. M.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.
NO DELAYS TO MAKE CONNECTIONS.
NO CROWDING

as ample accommodations have been provided for all

NOW IS THE TIME to visit the Capital City, while CONGRESS IS IN SESSION and ALL PUBLIC BUILDINGS are open to visitors, and BEFORE THE HOT JULY WEATHER COMES!

Separate cars for white and colored passengers.

Fare for the round trip only

$7.00 Seven Dollars $7.00

Respectfully,
FRANK P. WILLISTON,
Manager.
June 9, 1892—2t

Mount Airy White Sulphur Spring

A DELIGHTFUL

HEALTH AND SUMMER RESORT.

We take pleasure in informing our friends and the public generally that the Hotel at this Famous Resort has just been well furnished with a nice selection of new furniture and an entirely new outfit throughout, and will be opened June 15th.

The water at this Spring is claimed by competent judges to be superior to any of the kind in the State, and equal to the Greenbriar White Sulphur of Virginia; and for beauty of scenery and pleasantness of location it is hardly surpassed by any other resort.

It is situated at the base of the Blue Ridge mountain, and that beautiful mountain stream, the Ararat river flows through the grounds near the Spring, affording such delightful sports as boating, bathing, etc.

A few hours ride carries you to the wonderful cave, the "Devil's Den," the far famed "Pinnacles of Pan," and other elevated points on the summit of the Blue Ridge, from which you behold scenes of indescribable loveliness and grandeur. Near by, and convenient of access, is the Pilot Mountain, capped with that lofty and wonderful freak of nature, "The Pinnacle."

Board first-class in every particular. Rates, $30.00 per month or $10.00 per week; children under 12 years of age and servants, half price. These rates also apply to families and parties. Laundry and Livery Stable convenient to the Spring.

Guests will be conveyed directly from the trains to the Spring over a new and beautiful road. Parties in South Carolina can reach Mount Airy via the C., S. & N. Railroad, which connects with the C. F. & Y. V. Road at Bennettsville, S. C. Close connection made at Greensboro, N. C., with the R. & D., and at Walnut Cove with the N. & W. Road.

The trains arrive at Mount Airy at 4:45 in the afternoon, affording sufficient time to reach the Spring before night. Ample mail, express and telegraph facilities. Address

JORDAN & BROWN,
Mount Airy, N. C.
June 9, 1892—tf

WANTED.

A live, energetic man to canvass, sell machines and collect in this and adjoining counties. We furnish a nice light wagon, agent to furnish horse and harness and give $500 bond. We offer a splendid contract to the right man. We want a hustler.

Write or see J. P. THOMPSON, District Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
June 9, 1892—1t

NOTICE.

The Congressional Convention of the Third District in North Carolina of the "PEOPLE'S PARTY," will convene in Fayetteville on the 16th of June, 1892.

The several counties composing the District are requested to hold meetings and send full delegations to this Convention.

E. N. ROBERSON,
Ch'n Ex. Com. 3rd Cong. Dist.
June 9, 1892—2t

For Sale Cheap.

One second-hand **NATIONAL TYPE WRITER** in good condition. Apply in person at A. C. L. office or address

R. A. SOUTHERLAND,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 9, 1892. 1tpd

"THE ATLANTIC."

Sedberry's Branch Pharmacy,
HAY STREET.

For the accommodation of our friends in that section we have established the above store. It will be in charge of competent

"REGISTERED PHARMACISTS."

The same rules will be observed as in our lower store:

Accuracy, Politeness and Promptness.

We have a well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c., &c.; A NICE LINE OF FINE CIGARS, CIGARETTES, &c., AND REFRESHING SODA WATER, MILK SHAKES, COCO COLO, MALTO, MOXIE, ACID PHOSPHATE, &c. &c. &c.

Respectfully,
B. E. SEDBERRY & SON.
June 2, 1892—tf

W. A. CRAWFORD,

—THE—

Artistic Tailor,

IS THE ONE YOU ARE LOOKING FOR IF YOU WANT A

STYLISH FIT

—AND—

PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

Suits from $18.00 to $25.00.
Pantaloons from $6 to $12.

All I ask is for you to come and be convinced of the fact before buying elsewhere.

MY SPRING STOCK OF GOODS

is now ready for inspection, and in addition to that I will get in every month new goods, and that will enable me to keep always abreast with the latest novelties in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLENS.

As to workmanship and style of my garments I promise that mine cannot be surpassed. I design all of my patterns from actual measurement from the system of the new age.

March 17, 1892. tf

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Washington Excursion!

AN OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT THE NATION'S CAPITAL WHILE CONGRESS IS IN SESSION!

An Excursion Train will leave the C. F. & R. V. Depot Friday evening, June 23d, at 8 o'clock, for

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Returning, will leave Washington Wednesday, June 28th, at 4:30, P. M., thus giving ample time for a visit to Baltimore, Philadelphia, or to the great metropolis, New York. Separate accommodations will be provided for white and colored passengers, and the best of order *SHALL PREVAIL.*

The undersigned will have charge of the coaches for whites from Fayetteville, to whom applications for reserved seats should be made. Fare for the Round Trip $5.00. *No extra charge for reserved seats if secured before June 23d.*

CHARLES GLOVER.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 9, 1892. 2t

H. H. H.

We have a set of

Electric Call Bells

up for exhibition in our store.

We will be pleased to have the public examine them—the ladies especially. They are very useful and cheap.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

H. H. H.

We have just received a car-load of

Sash, Doors and Blinds.

Prices will be lower than ever before.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

H. H. H.

Hacks, Pullers, Dippers.

We have a line of TURPENTINE TOOLS in stock, which are absolutely guaranteed. Get one—if not good we will replace it.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.
April 7, 1892.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In effect May 30th, 1892.

SOUTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 1.		MAIN LINE.		NORTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 2.
11 45 p. m.	Arrive	Wilmington	Leave	4 30 a. m.
8 00 "	"	Fayetteville	"	8 15 "
6 40 "	"	Sanford	"	9 43 "
4 45 "	"	Climax	"	11 50 "
4 05 "	"	Greensboro	"	12 30 p. m.
3 13 "	"	Stokesdale	"	1 27 "
2 45 "	"	N & W Jt.—Walnut C.	"	2 50 "
1 24 "	"	Rural Hall	"	3 20 "
12 00 noon.	Leave	Mt. Airy	Arrive	4 45 "

SOUTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 3.		BENNETTSVILLE DIV.		NORTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 4.
10 50 p. m.	Arrive	Bennettsville	Leave	5 25 a. m.
9 57 "	"	Maxton	"	6 18 "
9 26 "	"	Red Springs	"	6 52 "
8 43 "	"	Hope Mills	"	7 23 "
8 26 "	Leave	Fayetteville	Arrive	7 50 "

SOUTH BOUND. Daily ex. Sun. No. 15.		Factory and Madison Branches		NORTH BOUND. Daily ex. Sun. No. 16.
1 35 p. m.	Arrive	Ramseur	Leave	2 15 p. m.
11 52 a. m.	"	Climax	"	4 05 "
10 30 "	"	Greensboro	"	5 30 "
8 40 "	"	Stokesdale	"	6 55 "
7 45 "	Leave	Madison	Arrive	7 45 "

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and points north and west of Roanoke.

Trains Nos. 2 and 4 breakfast at Fayetteville; Nos. 1 and 2 dinner at Walnut Cove; No 1 supper at Fayetteville.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Manager.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.
AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED MAY 31, 1892.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27, Daily.
Leave Weldon	12 30 P. M.	5 43 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	1 40 "	6 36 P. M.
Arrive Tarboro	*2 18 P. M.	----------
Leave Tarboro	12 58 P. M.	*6 00 P. M.
Arrive Wilson	2 18 P. M.	7 00 P. M.
Leave Wilson	*2 30 "	----------
Arrive Selma	3 25 "	----------
Arrive Fayetteville	5 20 "	----------
Leave Goldsboro	3 15 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	4 14 "	----------
Leave Magnolia	4 27 "	8 40 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	6 00 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 74, Daily.	No. 78, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	7 35 A. M.	9 15 A. M
Leave Magnolia	1 54 A. M.	10 57 "
Leave Warsaw	----------	11 11 "
Arrive Goldsboro	2 55 A. M.	12 05 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville	----------	*9 30 A. M.
Leave Selma	----------	11 35 "
Arrive Wilson	----------	12 30 P. M.
Leave Wilson	3 3 A. M.	12 58 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	4 03 A. M.	1 30 "
Arrive Tarboro	*6 30 A. M.	*2 18 "
Leave Tarboro	----------	12 58 P. M.
Arrive Weldon	5 05 A. M	2 55 P. M.

*Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Read leave Weldon 4:00 P M, Halifax 4:22 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 5:15 P M. Greenville 6:52 P M., Kinston 8:00 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:10 A M, Greenville 8:25 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M, Weldon 11.25 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrive A. & R, Junction 8:40 A. M., returning leave A. & R. Junction 7:10 P. M., arrive Washington 8:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. and Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 4:40 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M, arrive Williamston N C, 7:03 P M 4:20 P M, Plymouth 8:30 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 6:0 A M, Sunday 9:00 A M, Williamston, N C, 7:30 A M, 9.58 A M. Arrive Tarboro 10:40 A M, 11:20 A M.

Trains on Southern Division, Wilson and Fayetteville Branch, leave Fayetteville 5:30 P. M., arrive Rowland 7:12 P. M. Returning leave Rowland 7:35 A. M., arrive Fayetteville 9:20 A. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro N C, Daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arrive Smithfield, N C, 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield N C, 8:00 A. M, arrive Goldsboro, N C, 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 5:15 P M, arrives Nashville 5:55 P M, Spring Hope 6:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:20 P M and 11:15 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 3:0 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 3 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No 51. Northbound is No 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Trains No 27 South, and 14 North, will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line, also at Rocky Mount daily except Sunday, with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk and all points north via Norfolk.

J. R KENLEY, General Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

Others May Follow.

There is a great deal of satisfaction in leading, and we are still in that position. Rivals attempt to follow our methods, but find that we lead them a merry chase, and they finally give it up or come to grief.

Richness of quality, coupled with its remarkably **LOW PRICE,** is what has placed our **"PERFECTION"** Flour way in the lead.

"We don't want the earth," but we do want the Flour trade of this community, and mean to have it if the finest grades for the least money will accomplish this result.

To those who have never used it, Try a sack of "Perfection," and if you do not say it is equal to the finest and costliest brands ever used, it will cost you nothing. Should it please, as it surely will, remember the cost is from 50c. to $1.00 per barrel less than the older brands of high-grade Flours on the market. It pays in every sense to use "Perfection."

Sold and delivered free of extra charge anywhere in the city, by

Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 9, 1892.

THERE'S NO BETTER INVESTMENT IN THE WORLD THAN

-Rocky Mount Grit!-

On Wednesday, June 15, 1892, the Rocky Mount Improvement and Manufacturing Company

WILL HAVE A

Grand Sale of Choice LOTS.

It will be a Gala Day for Eastern North Carolina. Visitors and Investors from all parts of the the United States will be Present.

There will be a Barbecue, Brass Band and Balloon Ascension.

Everybody Invited. Don't miss it.
June 9, 1892. 1t

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

—AT—

WALTER WATSON'S

Hardware House.

PLOWS,	HOES,
HAMES,	RAKES,
TRACES,	FORKS,
BACK BANDS,	SHOVELS,
SINGLE TREES,	WHEEL BARROWS,
REPAIR L

ABSOLUTELY FREE!

The Publishers of the FAMILY JOURNAL are determined to largely increase the circulation of their paper. To do this we make the following unparalleled offer. We will send absolutely FREE, postage prepaid, the celebrated *FAMILY COOK-BOOK* to each person sending us 25 cents for a six months' subscription to the FAMILY JOURNAL. This Cook Book is sent to EACH six months subscriber, and will be found an almost invaluable culinary guide in the hands of the most experienced housekeepers, as well as a necessity to the inexperienced. It possesses the one great advantage over all other cook-books published by being a comprehensive compilation of economical recipes suited to housewives with limited means. Under other heads recipes for numerous table luxuries are given In fact this cook-book is a compendium of useful recipes used and originated by the most celebrated chefs, cooks and pastry bakers of the present day. With the FAMILY COOK-BOOK as a guide, no housewife need worry how to prepare the most sumptuous or most frugal repast. Remember we send this book absolutely free to every six months' subscriber to the FAMILY JOURNAL. This is no cheap book. It retails as high as $1.50 and $2 and is worth many times more. *THE FAMILY JOURNAL* is an elegant monthly family paper, handsomely illustrated, and containing in connection with charming stories and choice literature, such special features as "Household Hints," "The Fashions," "The Household Doctor" and numerous other departments of domestic interest, each ably edited by well-known writers on the various topics mentioned Six months' trial subscription is only 25 cents and entitles sender to a single copy of the Cook Book. Send twenty-five cents in postal note or stamps to

THE FAMILY JOURNAL CO.,
89 Plymouth Place, Chicago, Ill
apl 14—2m

One Dollar Weekly

Buys a good Gold Watch by our Club System. Our 14-karat gold-filled cases are warranted for 20 years. Fine Elgin or Waltham movement. Stem wind and set. Lady's or Gent's size. Equal to any $50 watch. To secure agents where we have none, we sell one of the Hunting-Case Watches for the Club price $28 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for same.

Our Agent at Heath Springs, S. C., writes: "Your watches take at sight. The gentleman who got the last watch said that he examined and priced a jeweler's watches in Lancaster, that were no better than yours, but the price was $45."

One good reliable Agent wanted for each place. Write for particulars.

EMPIRE WATCH CO., New York.
March 3, 1892. 1y

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain deed of mortgage, executed by C. A. Purcell and wife, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book "I," No. 4, Page 26, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: About 500 acres of land in Quewhiffle township on Buffalo Creek, known as the Catharine Ferguson Land. (See said mortgage.)

Place of sale: Market House in Fayetteville, N. C.
Time of sale: Tuesday, July 5th, 1892, at 11 o'clock.
Terms of sale: Cash.

ALEX. McARTHUR, Adm'r
June 2, 1892—6t of J. J. Gilchrist.

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Walter Strickland, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate to present them duly authenticated on or before the 2nd day of June, 1893, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to come forward and make immediate settlement with me near Godwin, N. C.

C. C. McLELLAN, Adm'r.
HENRY L. COOK, Att'y.
June 2, 1892 6t

Executors' Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified as Executors of the will of W. J. Kelly, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate to present the same before May 10th, 189 . All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

J. H. SMITH,
ANNA M. BAKER,
Executors of Will of W. J. Kelly.
May 12, 1892—6t

Important to Ladies.

SIR:—I made use of your PHILOTOKEN with my last child, in order to procure a safe and easy travail. I used it about two months before my expected time, until I was taken sick, and I had a very quick and easy confinement. Nothing occurred to protract my convalescence, and I got about in less time than was usual for me. I think it a medicine that should be used by every expectant mother, for should they but try it as I have they would never again be without it at such times.

I am yours respectfully,
MRS. ELIZABETH DIX.

Any merchant or druggist can procure RISLEY'S PHILOTOKEN for $1 a bottle.
CHARLES F. RISLEY, Wholesale Druggist,
62 Cortlandt St., New York.
March 3, 1892. 1y

For Sale.

That desirable place on Haymount formerly owned and occupied by Col. A. H. Worth, known as the summer residence of the late D. A. Ray—a comfortable six-room dwelling, with all necessary outhouses and attractive grounds. Belonging to the property are 15 acres of valuable land—a good part thereof fronting on the street leading to Glenville Pond, and easily divided into eligible building lots with pleasant location. On the premises are good water, a never-failing spring and fish-pond. For terms call on or address

WELDON W. HUSKE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 7, 1892—tf

Land Mortgage Sale.

By virtue of power of sale contained in a mortgage executed by B. F. Bryant and wife to Blocker and Geddie, dated 1st January, 1890, and duly registered February 3rd, 1890, in Book N No. 4, page 506, the undersigned will expose to public sale at the Court House door in Fayetteville, N. C., on Monday, the 13th day of June, 1892, at 12 o'clock M., for cash, a tract of land in Cedar Creek township, Cumberland County, N. C., containing 2 5-10 acres, adjoining the lands of W. R. Johnson, J. C. Jackson and others, whereon the said Bryant is now living—for a full description of which, see the said mortgage.

J. McP. GEDDIE.
Surviving Partner of Blocker and Geddie.
May 12, 1892—ts

NOTICE.

The undersigned has resumed the practice of law in Fayetteville, N. C. His office is on Hay street, over McDuffie's Drug Store. P. O. box 34.

He will attend the Courts, State and Federal, where his services may be required.

JAMES C. MacRAE.
Jan'y 1, 1891. tf

For Any Information

concerning the ELECTROPOISE TREATMENT, advertised elsewhere in the OBSERVER, call on or address

MISS MARY McN. BUIE,
P. O. Box 267, Fayetteville, N. C.
March 24, 1892—tf

NEWTON H. SMITH,
Real Estate Agent,

P. O. Box 58, Fayetteville, N. C.,

Has especial advantages for buying and selling town and country property. Write him for particulars if you want to buy or sell REAL ESTATE.

He is also a

COAL DEALER,

and carries a FULL STOCK AT ALL TIMES of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal, and is *never undersold*.
July 30, 1891—tf

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Estimates given Orders solicited from abroad
Address WALTER WATSON,
spl 7-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

PITOU'S FACE CREAM. The leading Parisian Cosmetique, Absolutely harmless and a perfect face beautifier. A first class medicant. On sale with all leading druggists. apl 14—3m

CARTER'S PEPSIN is the safest remedy for weak digestion. Can be taken by the smallest child. For sale by leading druggists. apl 14—3m

The Bravest Battle that was ever Fought.

The bravest battle that ever was fought
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you will find it not;
'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with cannon, or battle shot,
With sword, or nobler pen;
Nay, not with eloquent word or thought
From mouths of wonderful men.

But deep in a welled-up woman's heart,
A woman that would not yield,
But bravely, silently bore her part,
Lo! there is that battlefield!

No marshalling troop, no bivouac song;
No banner to gleam and wave;
But, oh! these battles they last so long,
From babyhood to the grave.

Yet, faithful still as a bridge of stars,
She fights in her walled-up town,
Fights on and on, in the endless wars,
Then silent, unseen, goes down.

O ye with banners and battle shot,
And soldiers in shout and praise,
I tell you the kingliest victories fought
Are fought in these silent ways.

O, spotless woman in a world of shame!
With splendid and silent scorn,
Go back to God as white as you came,
The kingliest warrior born.

Agricultural Topics.

Trial has been made of an electric plow at the Kansas sorghum experiment station. The motor developed ample power to turn a deep furrow, and do it quickly; but it became evident that rheostat, or resistance coil, such as is used in starting electric cars, is also necessary with the electric plow.

Irrigation is causing many a hitherto arid wilderness to "bud and blossom," and bear fruit in a way to rejoice the farmer's heart and enrich the State. Wonder if it wouldn't have a similar result in some of the drought-cursed districts farther East?

A Kansas paper notes that a Colorado man made $5,000 last winter feeding Kansas corn to Texas sheep, and supposes that "Kansas farmers with Kansas corn could feed Kansas sheep, and with the profits pay off Kansas farm mortgages to encourage Kansas home industry." There's more sense in that paragraph than "Jerry" Simpson has uttered since he was born.

"Were every man, now discontented with farming," says an exchange, "given in spot cash the full value of his property, and sent into our towns and cities to engage in business, in a twelve-month there would be the largest harvest of bankrupts the world ever saw." There's a whole volume of common sense "boiled down" in that little paragraph.

The peculiar advantage of depending for the water supply upon a well-devised system of irrigation is that, provided, of course, the source is permanent and ample, the water can always be had when wanted The clouds, on the contrary, are a very uncertain dependence, and often fail when the supply is most necessary.

The "farming of the future" is going to be a good deal more scientific than it is to-day, and a good deal less laborious. A much larger yield will be obtained from a given area of soil, one cow will produce what two or three now give, and in all lines of agriculture the ratio of cost in labor and money to value produced will be largely diminished. What is now accomplished in this direction by a few will be the general rule, with notable improvements.

The demand for "economy" is often nothing but the whine of close-fisted stinginess. The man who objects to any expenditure for good country roads, for example, on the ground of economy, is anything but an economist, in the true sense of the term. He simply doesn't want to bear his share of a necessary improvement. But his stinginess hurts himself as much as his neighbors, and if his obstinacy prevents the improvement, he loses more than he makes. Objection to extravagance and jobbery in public affairs is always in order, but pig-headed opposition to all expenditure, however needful, is both stupid and wasteful.

A crop of sugar beets provides one of the best of foods for swine in combination with more concentrated food. It can be cheaply grown if planted in rows far enough apart to allow of horse culture.

It seems to be an open question—very wide open, in fact—whether the removal of the tassels from a part of the growing corn is wise or otherwise. Diametrically opposite results have been observed where experiments in distasseling have been made, and it would appear to be hardly worth while to meddle with Dame Nature's plan until something more definite is ascertained on the subject.

Director C. S. Plumb, of the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, has answered a series of questions sent him by a Canadian Commission appointed to investigate the practice of dehorning cattle to the effect that, so far as his experience and observation go, the operation gives little, and only temporary, pain, and has everything to commend it on the score of economy and safety.

Among the Chicks.

New York Mail and Express.]

The *odium theologicum* is the quintessence of Christian forbearance compared with the gentle animosities of the advocates of rival breeds of poultry.

It does not always follow that because one can manage thirty or forty fowls successfully, he can manage thirty or forty times that number with equal success. As the number increases the difficulties increase. Yet there are many who go on enlarging their flocks as they gain experience, and as successfully manage thousands as they did tens. One of the chief mistakes to guard against, where space is limited, is overcrowding. It is as dangerous to overcrowd feathered bipeds as the unfeathered kind. As surely as overpopulated tenement houses invite and spread disease so do overstocked henneries. Plenty of air and room for exercise are essential to the health of fowls.

Carolina tar is recommended as an excellent application on the cracks and joints of hen houses from a sanitary point of view, and as a means of preventing parasites from occupying them.

And, by the way, why would not a lining of hard, heavy paper, with joints closely nailed, and the whole covered with a good coat of tar, or, better still, with Turk's Island asphalt, and then, to make it light, whitewashed, make a good interior finish for a poultry house? No "cracks and joints" then for harboring parasites! The idea just occurs to us as we write, and we send it out, uncovered by patent, for the use of any one who wishes to try it.

The owner of a flock of common fowls that lay well would be foolish to dispose of them at a sacrifice in order to procure an entire new flock of thoroughbreds. Let him invest in a thoroughbred cock, discarding his common males, and he will soon have an improved lot of birds with very slight cost.

The aim of this paper has always been, and will continue to be, to encourage the practical, common sense side of every form of rural industry. And in the matter of poultry raising we want our farmers to go in for the best, but not to bother about "fancy" notions. Fowls that will lay the most and largest eggs, and give the best-flavored and largest amount of meat in the shortest possible time, are what should be aimed at, whether they have a misplaced feather, or some equally unimportant(?) departure from the standards of the fancier or not.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FOR SCROFULA

scrofulous humor in the blood, ulcers, catarrh, and consumption, use

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

The most economical, safe, speedy, and effective of all blood-purifiers.

Has Cured Others will cure you.

May 28, 1891.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. McD. ROBINSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
NOTARY PUBLIC,
NO. 6, THORNTON BLOCK,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Gives special attention to collecting and conveyancing. Deeds, Contracts, Wills, Mortgages, etc., prepared in best style on Remington Type-writer. Proofs taken and privy examinations made for any county in North Carolina and other States, and affidavits prepared for use within or without the State.
Oct 29, 1891.

JOHN G. SHAW,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

Practices in the various Courts of the State Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care.
Feb'y 14, 1889. 1y

N. A. SINCLAIR,
Attorney-at-Law.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Attends all the Courts in Robeson County.
Office No. 4, Thornton Block.
June 20, 1889. tf

DR. J. H. DANIEL,
OF DUNN, HARNETT COUNTY, N. C.,

offers his professional services to those suffering with Cancer and Scrofulous Affections.

All letters of inquiry as to my mode of treatment will be cheerfully answered.

Would respectfully ask the attention of the public to the subjoined card from Dr. McKay:

SUMMERVILLE, N. C., Dec. 11th, 1890.

Dr. J. H. Daniel, Dunn, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—The sore on my face, which was pronounced Epethelial Cancer, is perfectly well, and I do not hesitate to recommend your mode of treatment to any persons suffering with Cancer.

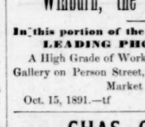
Respectfully,
A. M. McKAY, M. D.
March 12, '891—tf

DR. J. H. MARSH
has removed his office and residence to rooms in the Thornton block.
Office in room No. 5.
Night bell No. 8.
Calls answered promptly night and day.
Feb'y 5, 1891. tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,



OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE: North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. tf

Winburn, the Photographer!

In this portion of the State Winburn is the LEADING PHOTOGRAPHER.

A High Grade of Work at a Reasonable Price. Gallery on Person Street, about fifty yards east of Market Square.
Oct. 15, 1891.—tf

CHAS. GLOVER,
AUCTIONEER
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 5, 1891. tf

S. H. MacRAE,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor,
OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC.
Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.
Feb'y 11, 1892—tf

—THE—
Bank : of : Fayetteville,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Does - a - General - Banking - Business,
RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,
Collects Notes and Drafts
Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,
AT REASONABLE CHARGES,
and remits promptly for all collections.
CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.
No deposits received on interest.
J. D. WILLIAMS, P——,
H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C., October 8.

SEWING MACHINES
AT PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT THE TIMES.

If you need a machine call on us before buying is all we ask. Our prices range from thirty to sixty dollars. Sold either for cash or on the installment plan—five dollars a month. We carry in stock

THE NEW HOME,
WHEELER & WILSON
AND FAVORITE MACHINES.

Each machine guaranteed for five years.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
April 7, 1892—tf

POE & CO.,
BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

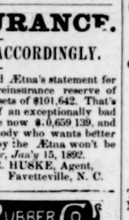
THE
MERCHANT MILLS
—BY—
J. D. McNEILL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. J.,

are prepared to furnish you at cash prices with

CORN,
MEAL,
FLOUR,
SHIP STUFF,
FEED,
GRAIN, BRAN, &c.

Consult your interest and get their figures before buying.
May 8, 1890. tf

CHAS. A. GOODWIN. E. L. REMSBURG.
Fayetteville Marble
—AND—
Granite Works,
FAYETTEVILLE N. C.,
—AND—
RALEIGH, N. C.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN



Marble and Granite Monuments, Tombstones,
Wrought Iron and Wire Fencing.

The undersigned have formed a partnership for the above work, with E. L. Remsberg resident partner at Fayetteville. Best work and lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODWIN & REMSBURG,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 24, 1891—tf

CLYDE'S
New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK, Located bet. Chambers and Rooseveit Sts., At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON
PAWNEE.....Saturday, June 4
CROATAN.....Saturday, June 11
WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.
CROATAN.....Saturday, June 4
PAWNEE.....Saturday, June 11
WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.
CROATAN.....Tuesday, May 31
PAWNEE.....Tuesday, June 7

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

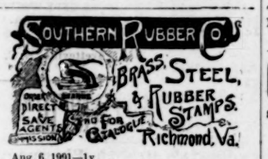
H. G. SMALLBONES,
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
March 28 1889 tf 5 Bowling Green, N. Y

FIRE INSURANCE.
READ AND ACT ACCORDINGLY.

THE ÆTNA FIRE.—The old Ætna's statement for 1891 shows an increase in reinsurance reserve of $170,040, and a gain in net assets of $101,642. That's a good showing in the face of an exceptionally bad year. The Ætna's assets are now $4,059,139, and net surplus $3,702,019. Anybody who wants better indemnity than that offered by the Ætna won't be able to get it.—*The Vindicator, Jan'y 15, 1892.*

B. R. HUSKE, Agent,
March 24, 1892—1y Fayetteville, N. C.



Aug 6, 1891—1y

Walter Watson's Grocery Store,
PERSON ST., FAYETTEVILLE.

HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES,
FLOUR and POTATOES SPECIALTIES.
TOBACCO, SNUFF,
CIGARS, CANNED GOODS, Etc.
Highest Market Prices Paid for all kinds of Country Produce.
Goods delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
W. W. COLE, Manager.
March 10, 1892.

LADY'S HOSIERY
AT COMMISSION PRICE.

Ladies, do you realize that when you buy of the retailer, you are paying THREE unnecessary profits? The manufacturer sells to the commission house, the latter to the jobber, and the jobber in turn sells to the retail merchant. You must pay the manufacturer's profit first, and then pay each of the subsequent handlers a profit, not infrequently paying two profits to the retailer. The

MANUFACTURERS' COMMISSION CO.

is a responsible syndicate which sells direct to the consumer By investing in manufacturers' samples, odds and ends, job-lots, and the stocks of insolvent manufacturers, in connection with our regular commission holdings, we are able to sell to the consumer direct at the COMMISSION prices, which is but one remove from the manufacturers'.

While this company handles all kind of ladies' furnishings, we are making a special drive on our HOSIERY, merely to introduce our name in your territory and establish a reputation for giving values never before offered, so that you will be fully prepared for our later announcement of our entire lines. Read the following offers:

Ladies' full length, fashioned, fast black hose, superfine gauge, (retailing everywhere at 25 to 35 cents per pair), we will sell at 16 cent, or one-half dozen at 96 cents.

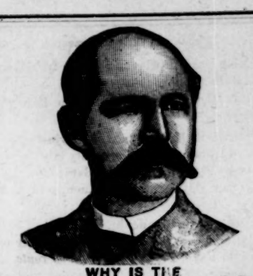
Ladies' EXTRA length, full regular made, fast black and seamless hose, very finest gauge, retailing everywhere at 50 cents up), we will sell at 23 cents, or one-half dozen for $1.38.

We pay express charges, and agree unconditionally to refund money if hosiery is not the values and qualities described. Be sure and send the size wanted, and remember that as we pay express we cannot afford to send less than one-half dozen.

Orders must be accompanied by cash in either money-order, postal note, stamps or registered letter, addressed to the

MANUFACTURERS' COMMISSION CO.,
21 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
apl 14—3w

YOUR NAME IF sent on postal card, with proper address will be inserted free in our numerous lists, and you will receive through them many valuable samples from companies advertising agents. Address postal to the AMERICAN LIST CO., Fischer Building, Chico, Ill. apl 14—2m



WHY IS THE
W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD.

It has a seamless shoe, with no tacks or thread to hurt the feet; made of the best calf, stylish and easy, and *because we make more shoes of this grade than any other manufacturer*, it equals hand sewed shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest calf shoe ever offered for $5.00; equals French imported shoes which cost from $8.00 to $12.00.

$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe, fine calf, stylish, comfortable and durable. The best shoe ever offered at this price; same grade as custom-made shoes costing from $6.00 to $7.00.

$3.50 Police Shoe; Farmers, Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.

$2.50 fine calf; no better shoe ever offered at this price; one trial will convince those who want a shoe for comfort and service.

$2.25 and $2.00 Workingman's shoes are very strong and durable. Those who have given them a trial will wear no other make.

Boys' $2.00 and $1.75 school shoes are worn by the boys everywhere; they sell on their merits, as the increasing sales show.

Ladies $3.00 Hand-sewed shoe, best Dongola, very stylish; equals French imported shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.

Ladies' $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 shoe for Misses are the best fine Dongola. Stylish and durable.

Caution.—See that W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

Insist on local advertised dealers supplying you. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

ROSE & LEAK.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Jan. 7th, 1892. 5m.

Swinton's Specific
FOR DYSPEPSIA.

This unfailing remedy for Dyspepsia of the most chronic type, is the result of many years' medical research of one of the most noted and eminent medical scholars of the period, Dr. La Verne Swinton. Patent and proprietary nostrums have had no more bitter opponent than this most eminent physician, for the simple reason that the same dose is invariably prescribed to the sufferer, no matter what the temperament of the patient, and no matter what the peculiarities of the disease, and this, too, in the face of the claims that such remedies will cure a majority of known diseases.

Dr. Swinton realized fully to what extent Dyspepsia, whether mild or chronic by impoverishing and poisoning the blood, became the progenitor of numerous diseases, and therefore sought diligently for years to discover its true specific. In this he was successful, but in prescribing his wonderful discovery, he never overlooked the great medical truth that the symptoms in each case, the temperamental differences, and even the habits and occupation of the sufferer, required not only a difference in the prescription of his remedy, but also demanded supplemental treatment and dietary directions, varying widely in different cases. THE SWINTON MEDICAL CO. send in connection with this celebrated Specific for Dyspepsia, a complete treatise by the Doctor, which gives explicit directions to the sufferer, so that he may not only intelligently use the remedy, but also properly regulate the diet, and properly self-administer the supplemental prescriptions suited to the case.

This is Medical Treatment and not Quackery

Do not be robbed of your money and your hopes for restored health by alleged panaceas, which while comparatively harmless will cure nothing.

SWINTON'S SPECIFIC is sold by all druggists at $1.00 packages. We are introducing it ourselves in this territory, before placing it on sale with your leading pharmacists, and will send single packages to any address upon receipt of 50 cents. Each package contains the medical treatise of Dr. Swinton, giving dietary directions and supplemental prescriptions. Address

SWINTON MEDICAL CO.,
Fischer Building, Chicago, Ill.
apl 14—6w

E. L. CLARK,
GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,
CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS
(Opposite Short-Cut Depot).
COUNTRY PRODUCE
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
Fresh Meats, Etc.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.
March 17, 1892. 1y

CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS!

Steamer D. Murchison,
Capt. W. A. Robeson.
Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.
Leaves Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays.

Steamer A. P. HURT,
Capt. Irvin Robeson.
Leaves Fayetteville Tuesdays and Fridays.
Leaves Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Steamer Cape Fear,
Capt. Irvin Robeson.
Leaves Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Leaves Wilmington Mondays and Thursdays.
First Class Passenger and Freight accommodations on each of the three Steamers.
Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points.
Connects at Wilmington with the Clyde Steamship Company.
For Freight Rates and other information, apply to
W. S. COOK,
Fayetteville, N. C.
T. D. LOVE,
Wilmington, N. C. Oct —1y

J. W. WELSH,
Carriage and Wagon Manufacturer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Repairing in all Branches.
Good Substantial Work
GUARANTEED.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
Nov. 12, 1891. tf

CHANCE FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
Farming Land for Sale.

The domestic affairs of my family rendering obligatory our removal to Texas, I desire to sell the farm upon which I reside, located 12 miles above Fayetteville on the east side of Cape Fear River, running back to the near vicinity of the Wilson Short-Cut R. R., and distant about 3 miles from Wade Station. The property contains 256 acres, with about a four-horse crop under cultivation. This is a convenient farm, in excellent condition, with good dwelling and out-buildings. For terms, &c., call on or address

NEILL McDOUGALD,
Wade, Cumberland Co., N. C.
Jan'y 28, 1892—6mpd.

Little Dick Jones,
AT A. MOORE'S STAND.
BEST CORN WHISKEY MADE IN THE LAND, BRANDIES, WINES, Etc.
A cordial invitation to my old friends to call and see me.
March 10, 1892—tf DICK JONES.

BONITZ HOTEL.
129 Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.,
now being thoroughly renovated, is open for
THE -:- RECEPTION -:- OF -:- GUESTS

THE OCEANIC!
CAROLINA :: BEACH!!
GREATLY IMPOVED.
NEW FURNITURE, &c.
TABLE AND SERVICE UNSURPASSED.
FINEST BEACH ON THE COAST.
FOR INFORMATION AND RATES
APPLY TO
PHIL WRIGHT,
MANAGER.
April 21, 1892—tf

GO TO
J. A. BURNS & CO.'S
Cheap - Cash - Store,
Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.
—FOR—
Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes,
Caps, Trunks, Valises, Gent's Furnishing Goods, etc. Wholesale and Retail.

Ready-made Clothing to suit all classes of the trade; stylish and close fitting. Prices to suit your pocket-book.

Meals served at all hours and in any style at our Restaurant on Gillespie street, with first class bar in connection.
May 26—tf.

Coca Cola,
The Great Nerve Restorer.
MILKSHAKES, SHERBETS,
LIMEADE AND SODA WATER
are now dispensed with the purest syrups, at our fountain.

A. J. COOK & CO.,
DRUGGISTS,
MARKET SQUARE.
Fayetteville, N. C.
May 12, 1892.

ICE! ICE! ICE!
—THE—
FAYETTEVILLE ICE FACTORY
is now ready to deliver
PURE - ICE,
made from the water of the Fountain Head Spring.
No better Ice made in the world. Will deliver in quantities to suit customers.
FAYETTEVILLE ICE CO.
May 19, 1892. tf.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

I have a new and desirably located cottage for sale at
CAROLINA BEACH.
It was built last July, and was used but two months. It is now clean and in complete order.
J. A. SPRINGER,
May 12—4t. Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE.

I AM PREPARED TO PASTURE A LIMITED number of cattle for the summer. For terms and further information call on or address

J. S. EVANS,
May 19, 1892—2w Fayetteville, N. C.

Executor's Notice.

Having this day qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Euphemia Keith, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said Euphemia Keith to present them to the undersigned on or before the 19th day of May, 1893, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. All persons indebted to the said estate must make immediate payment. J. B SMITH,
May 19—6t. Executor of Euphemia Keith.

Executor's Notice.

Having this day qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Malcom Currie, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of the said Malcom Currie to present them on or before the 3rd day of May, 1893, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. All persons indebted to said estate must make immediate payment. ROBERT CURRIE,
May 5, 1892—6t Executor of Malcom Currie.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as administrator with the will annexed upon the estate of Matthew Strickland, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before the 2nd day of May, 1893. All persons owing said estate will make payment to me without further notice. Z. B. NEWTON,
May 5, 1892—6t Administrator C. T. A.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The law firm of Sutton & Cook was dissolved on February 13th, 1892, by mutual consent.

SUTTON & COOK.

I will continue the practice of law in Cumberland and surrounding counties. Office in OBSERVER building, Green Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

HENRY L. COOK.
May 26, 1892—tf

"ALBEMARLE."

We are pleased to announce to our friends and the public generally that we are now able to supply a long-felt want. We can now sell you

AS GOOD FLOUR AS IS MADE

for much less money than you have been paying for the best quality of flour. Until now we have been paying too much for Patent flour in proportion to the price of Straight flour. Order a sample sack of ALBEMARLE FLOUR, and if it is not as good as any flour that you ever used, it will not cost you anything.

Remember the name, "ALBEMARLE." A cut of the mill and the name of the miller on each and every sack.

To merchants who will handle this flour in lots, we will give the "big end" of our profits to enable them to sell at same price that we do.

We have straight flour made at the same mill, branded "GOLDEN SHEAF," which gives great satisfaction to those who use this grade of flour.

We always have a good stock of these flours on hand, and the quality is always uniform.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.
Fayetteville, N. C., January 15, 1892.

"FIRMNESS, COURAGE AND HONESTY"
WERE PROMINENT TRAITS IN THE CHARACTER OF
General Jackson.
"STRENGTH, DURABILITY
—AND—
HONEST CONSTRUCTION"
ARE DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE
OLD HICKORY WAGONS.

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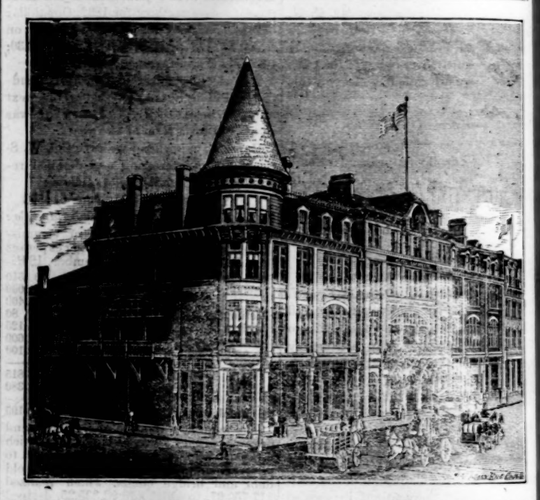
January 21, 1892—1y



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ARE MANUFACTURED FROM THE CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE
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The Premier Flour of America,
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July 23, 1891. tf